The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

An Extra Session of Congress to be Held.

Speech of Senator Hunter on the Tariff Question.

The Cass-Yrisarri Treaty—The Testimony of Mr. Kennedy before the Navy-yard Investigation Committee—The Mexican News, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 14.

The President to-day stated to a member of Congress, that he should call an extra session to meet about the 1st of August.

The overwhelming vote by which the House to-day refused to suspend the rules for the introduction of the Loan bill, is significant of a determination not to increase the public debt.

Neither General JEREZ nor the Government here has received any official information of the ratification of the Cass-Yrisarri Treaty. Gen. JEREZ, nevertheless, believes the rumor of the ratification to be true.

Mr. W. D. KENNEDY, of New-York, when before the Sherman Committee of Investigation, testified unequivocally to the corruption of the entire contract system of the Executive Departments. The system of offering some few articles in a bid at nominal prices, with the expectation that little of them would ever be called for, and for the purpose of making the apparent average of the bid low, while in fact the Government was compelled to pay *high* rates for such articles as it requires, Mr. K. says was inaugurated some twenty-five years ago; and it was not until 1655 that regulations were adopted compelling contractors to furnish every article for which they had bid. It will be seen, however, that even this regulation, though an improvement, does not close the door to fraud—because while a contractor may be compelled to furnish *all* that he bids for, he is also, as a general rule, entitled to furnish a hundred times as much as he has bid for of any article, if it should be wanted, and at the same rate as his contract names. Under the operation of this system a bidder may offer a small amount of a certain article at a high rate, and a large quantity of something else at a low rate, thus making a *fair average* of prices in his bid. If this has been arranged by corrupt collusion with officials at whose demand he is to furnish the required articles, when he comes to fulfill his contract nothing is easier than to call upon him for an excessive quantity of the articles offered at high rates, and only the precise amount of the others named in the contract.

As a remedy for this Mr. KENNEDY suggests the general adoption of the plan of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, under which the contracts are given to the lowest bidder for each article. For instance, one house offers pork, beef, flour, &c. If his flour bid is the lowest, he gets the contract for flour, without reference to the rate of his bid for the other articles.

The witness also characterized the system of open purchases, adopted in the navy-yards, as improper. The open purchases for the Brooklyn Yard have been made by the officials generally, and in many cases at most exorbitant prices. All these should have been made through GEO. SANDERS, Navy Agent; but it turns out that while the open purchases made by that officer have amounted to only about thirty or $35,000; those made in the yard amount to about $8,000 within the same period of time. The articles thus purchased when brought into the yard are "inspected" by a Naval officer; who, knowing nothing of the article to be inspected, calls upon the Master Mechanic, under whose supervision it is to be used, to tell him what to decide. The result, Mr. KENNEDY stated, is, that if the article has been purchased of the Master Mechanic's friend, it is all right—and, if not, it is is all wrong. Thus, no man could hope to supply the Government with anything satisfactorily, unless he was "in" with these subordinates.

This, Mr. K. said, could be reformed by providing that all required articles should be purchased through Navy Agents, upon regular requisitions—that they should be examined in the Yard only with reference to quality, and that if the commandant thought the price extravagant he should so state to the Navy agent, holding the latter responsible before the Department at Washington if he neglected due attention to his cautions. He also suggested that the duty of the Navy agent should be to make purchases and certify the bills, leaving the payment of the latter to the Pursers of the Yards. Mr. K., in the course of his testimony, took occasion to say that whatever charges he had heard made against civil employes of the Yards, he had never heard a suspicion breathed against the integrity of a Naval officer. The testimony of this witness was highly appreciated by the Committee, whose members expressed themselves much struck by the force of his suggestions of reform. The Committee expect to report on Wednesday.

Your dispatch a day or two since, announcing the discovery of another extensive fraud, should have connected it with a Philadelphia paper house instead of a New-York establishment. I understand it is probable that still additional investigations will be ordered before the adjournment.

The news from Mexico is looked upon here as indicating the practical establishment of a British protectorate for the security of British bondholders. This fact tends to hasten the crisis of our relations with Mexico.

Senator GWIN gives a diplomatic dinner to-day.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 14.

The ocean mail steamer bill reported to-day from the Committee on Ways and Means, proposes to appropriate $62,500 for carrying the mails from New-Orleans to San Francisco by way of Tehuantepec. This is the only new route specially provided for. The Postmaster General has discretion to procure their conveyance to European ports. The larger amount of obligation incurred on account of the the ocean mail service is to be defrayed from the postage receipts.

The affirmation vote in the House to-day, on Mr. PHELPS' ineffectual motion to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce the Treasury Note Extension bill, was made up entirely of Democrats. The Pennsylvania Democrats, with several of the party from other sections, voted with both wings of the Opposition in the negative.

The House Judiciary Committee still have under consideration that part of the President's Message in reference to a bankrupt law, and may soon report on the subject. Owing to the pressure of other business in the Senate, Mr. TOOMBS has had no opportunity for calling up and advocating the bill for that purpose, as he designs.

It is the general opinion that the debate to-day on the Indiana Election case was one of the most interesting and able on Constitutional law that has ever taken place in the Senate.

The Committee of Ways and Means had a meeting this morning, but contrary to general expectation, the subject of the Tariff was not called up by the Chairman.

First-Assistant Engineers LAWTON and GIDEON, have been ordered to superintend the construction of the machinery of the naval vessels building at Charlestown, Massachusetts, *vice* Chief Engineer GAY, relieved of that duty.

Chief Engineer STEWART has been ordered to superintend the construction of the machinery at Baltimore, for the vessel building at Norfolk.

First-Assistant SLOAN is to superintend the construction of the machinery of the sloop-of-war *Lancaster*, at Philadelphia.

Our Washington Correspondence.

CHANCES OF TARIFF REVISION—PROCEEDINGS OF THE CORRUPTION INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—MR. SEARING'S CASE—APPROACHING WEDDING—MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1859.

The chances of Tariff modification during the present session are decidedly improving. Quite a number of Southern Democrats are beginning to open their eyes to the utter fallacy of Mr. COBB's figures and arguments, and to the fact that the country is rapidly plunging into bankruptcy. These are now anxious, therefore, to increase the rates of duties upon imports for revenue purposes merely—and if the opposition will accept any moderate bill for the purpose it can be carried through both Houses. The bill of Mr. PHELPS will probably be reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, not as the plan of a majority, but for the purpose of getting the subject before the House. When taken up for action the bill of Mr. MORRILL—the only one suggested that is likely to be satisfactory to New-England—is likely to be first voted upon. It will receive the unanimous support of the Republicans, but will fail nevertheless.

Much depends upon the subsequent course of the Republicans. It is anticipated that, having placed themselves on record for tariff revision in the shape of the Morrill proposition, they will decline to aid in carrying any other scheme likely to be suggested. It does not seem probable that the two houses will ever be brought to an agreement upon Mr. PHILLIPS' bill—the only one that suits Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvanians declare still that they will never yield support to any measure that does not give *specific* duties upon iron, either by fixing the rates of *duties* specifically, or by fixing a standard price for iron upon which to compute the duties under the *ad valorem* rates. It is not to be expected that the South will give this proposition any cordial support. It will be seen that the subject is still full of difficulties and embarrassments; but the growing conviction of the absolute necessity for agreeing upon *some* plan, in order to avoid the necessity for an extra session, is likely to force gentlemen to unite at last in favor of one project or another. The temporary revival of the Tariff of 1846, with the Free List of 1857 substantially retained, appears now to be the most likely to command a majority of the House. The maintenance of the Free List of '57 would disarm the least active hostility of the Eastern manufacturing interests; and although this proposition would fail to satisfy Pennsylvania, it is believed they would be constrained to accept it as the best they can get. It is probable, however, that the final fate of the whole subject will rest with a Committee of Conference between the two houses, of which the leading spirits will undoubtedly be Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, and PHELPS, of Missouri, both Free-traders.

Mr. BUCHANAN's New-York organ seems to be foreshadowing a break up of the Cabinet in consequence of the revelations about to be made by the Sherman Corruption Committee. The President, undoubtedly, is fully posted day by day in relation to the developments that are making. The testimony is being printed "in confidence," and as the injunction of secrecy probably is not construed to exclude the Executive from knowledge of its character, it is to be presumed that he knows exactly what is to come; and these foreshadowings of the radical remedy which he would seem to have determined upon, may be fairly taken as confession of the fact, that "corruption is rife in every branch of the Government." I confess some doubt, however, as to whether the President will break up his Cabinet. He may sacrifice some of the smaller fry; but to strike the large fish in the pool of corruption would be too apt to provoke conclusive evidence of *Executive* responsibility for many a rascality of the past year or two. The probability is, that "the Administration" and the President will conclude finally, that they are in one common boat, and that its shockingly dilapidated condition would render exceedingly perilous the attempt to throw any one of their number overboard.

Mr. SEARING, of New-York, made a characteristic spectacle of himself in the House yesterday. Your correspondent, the other day, stated that, among the facts understood to have been testified to before the Sherman Committtee, was one to the effect that a quantity of paint abstracted from the Navy-yard at Brooklyn had been used in painting the house of the member from the First District; and, notwithstanding Mr. S. is no kin to "CÆSAR's wife," I volunteered for his protection the suggestion that "*It remains to be shown whether he* (Mr. S.) *was aware of the fraud upon Government, or was himself imposed upon.*" Mr. SEARING seems to have been highly exasperated by this act of kindness. If he had remembered that I have no personal acquaintance with him, it might have occurred to him that I could not be expected to fully understand his tastes, especially when so eccentric. Had he addressed me upon the subject, he might have learned the name of my informant, a right of which he has deprived himself by his choice of remedy.

The facts are these. It *is* in evidence that a man employed in the Navy-yard through Mr. SEARING's influence, and as *his* friend, *did* illegally carry off from the yard a quantity of paint, in a boot, with other persons assisting him. A witness, who was reluctant to be a party to the transaction at the time, testifies that he accompanied the paint as far as Williamsburg. Mr. SEARING's house was painted somewhere about this time, by Navy-yard operatives,—and various circumstances left the presumption upon the mind of this witness and other persons in the Navy-yard that the material used was that thus abstracted. It does not follow that Mr. SEARING *knew* the fact,—and I expressly avoided the intimation that he did. Surely the member from the First District pays himself a sorry compliment in assuming that, if stolen paint was expended upon his house, it necessarily follows that he is suspected of being a party to the stealing.

Mr. S. is unfortunate in his explanation. I never intimated the charge that paint had been expended upon his "*farm*" house, as the reports give his remark,—and the Member's peculiarity of expression reminds one forcibly of the boy behind the scenes of the theatre, who excused himself for not driving a chariot and horses upon the stage at a proper time, by declaring that "Somebody is cut the traces, Sir!" "Cut the traces, you young scoundrel," thundered the manager, "nobody has had *access* to them but yourself"—to which the boy rejoined with spirit, "They wasn't cut with *axes*, Sir, *they was cut with a knife!*" The forbearance with which your correspondent has passed over notorious eccentricities of Mr. SEARING's life here, both public and private, should have satisfied him that I bore him no malice.

Social dissipation is just now at its height in Washington, and as the Session draws to a close the pulse of Fashion beats more feverishly and fast. Batteries of invitation cards fly thickly in every direction, and ball follows upon ball at an average of three or four a night. Perhaps the most brilliant of these gatherings was that occurring a few evenings since at the residence of Mr. GEORGE RIGGS, in I street. The dwelling itself presents, in its ample beauty, and the graceful refinement which marks its fittings to the smallest detail, advantages over almost any other in Washington; but it is even more than these—the gentleness, geniality, and unaffected kindness, which characterize both host and hostess—that lend to the reunions at this house so indefinable a charm. The *corps diplomatique* turned out in full array, and among the stranger lions of the occasion were Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR, an English M. P., and Lord CAVENDISH and Mr. ASHLEY, whose recent hunting exploits upon the great plains of the far interior of our continent have surrounded them with so much of romance.

The freshest flower in the bouquet of gossip which always circulates on such occasions, was the approaching marriage of the Hon. GEORGE EUSTIS, M. C. of Louisiana, to Miss CORCORAN, daughter and heiress of the wealthy banker of that name. Even the gossips, strange to say, are satisfied with the match, and those delightful prattlers can only discover in it a theme for commendation. It must be most gratifying to Mr. CORCORAN, who is said to centre such deep affection upon this his only child, to find her heart-choice fixed upon one in every way so worthy of it. Mr. EUSTIS is what is usually termed a charming fellow, uniting to all those accomplishments which adorn social life, a generosity and frankness of nature, an integrity of purpose, and courteousness of manner, that have made him one of the most popular and respected members of the House. Those whom he has left wandering on the lonely bachelorial shore, purpose to celebrate their melancholy bereavement in the loss of so brilliant a member of their order, by a dinner to their departing friend. The expectant bride is a general favorite because of her amiability and general kindliness of heart. Of course her accomplishments are such as might be expected of one upon whom has been lavished every advantage that wealth could procure. The wedding occurs on Wednesday next.

S.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 14.

The Senate met at 11 A. M.

Messrs. SEWARD and FESSENDEN respectively presented memorials from the cities of New-York and Portland respecting the working of the Reciprocity Treaty. Referred.

Messrs. PUGH and GWIN introduced the Senators from Oregon, Messrs. LANE and SMITH, who were sworn, and took their seats. They then drew lots for the long term, and Mr. SMITH has it.

Mr. HUNTER presented the credentials of Mr. TOOMBS, reëlected for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. BIGLER's tariff resolution was taken up, to allow Mr. HUNTER to express his views. Mr. HUNTER began by saying that the present issue is between high taxation on one side, and moderate expenditure on the other. His personal connection with the tariff of 1857 induced him to review the circumstances under which it came into operation, and the principles on which it was established. Secretary GUTHRIE had founded his estimates on the opinion that the expenditures for the preceding years, exclusive of payments for the public debt, had never required more than forty-eight millions of dollars. The tariff was therefore reduced by the consent of all sections. Unfortunately, in the first year of its operation it encountered the great financial depression; but in this year, as far as it has gone, it promised to attain the amount estimated by the Secretary. The Senator from Rhode Island had estimated that it would produce but forty millions of dollars, but during the two first quarters it has produced twenty-three millions, and the probability is that the last two quarters will produce fully the amount of the estimates. It has done what it was expected to do, and the question is, Shall we continue to use it, to carry on the requirements of the Government? The President and the able head of the Treasury Department thought it insufficient, but after earnest thought he (HUNTER) had come to a different conclusion. He went on to show that the estimates of the receipts from the public lands are not overstrained and the unexpected balances of appropriations, if deducted, as probably they ought to be, would reduce the estimates twelve millions. The war expenditures might be reduced nearly four millions, the navy nearly four millions, and then it would have as much as was actually expended on it last year, and if the Post-office be made self-sustaining it will economize nine millions upon the estimate for the year. The bill reported by the Post-office Committee would add three and a half millions to the revenue, the abolition of the franking privilege it is supposed will save one and a half millions more, and if by increased charges we can make the Department self-sustaining, we shall then reduce the total expenditures to fifty-five millions. There are many moral, political and fiscal reasons for this reform in the Post-office. As it at present stands it is a vast machine of irresponsible power. He here read from the tables to show the steady and alarming increase of the burden of the Post-office on the Treasury, which, if continued at the same ratio, would soon make it more costly than the Army and Navy. With 27,979 Postmasters, exclusive of route agents, special agents, local agents, and other officers, who make a total of nearly 30,000 (outnumbering the Army and Navy) under the direction of the Postmaster, who has power to increase them at his pleasure, besides exercising great power through the press and an army of contractors, who shall estimate his influence? Why in the name of Heaven not say the expenditure of this department shall not exceed its revenue? If we should reduce our total expenditures to fifty-six millions it would give a surplus of thirteen millions to pay off the liabilities of the Government. Next he proceeded to demonstrate that the estimates of the revenue for the fiscal year are not exaggerated, but, on the contrary, are rather below than above the probabilities. The customs receipts for ten years, under the Tariff of 1846, increased ten per cent. per annum. But suppose them to increase no more than five per cent., gold is being produced more plentifully, tobacco and other staples are disposable at good prices and employ more hands, and although cereals are under a temporary depression, the difference is more than compensated by the increased product. He had heard it estimated by a competent authority of New-York, that the year will show a revenue of sixty to sixty-three millions, but without accepting that high figure he was willing to take the responsibility of legislating on the assumption that the Secretary's estimates will be rather over than under. Hence, in his opinion, it would be unwise and inexpedient to touch the Tariff of 1857. If, on the meeting of the next session of Congress, it be found insufficient, everybody might come to some agreement for its amendment. Mr. HUNTER proceeded to argue elaborately the advantage of *ad valorem* over specific duties, and showed that the effect of specific imposts is to make the consumer pay more when he could less afford it, and less when he was best able. The value can be easily ascertained. We have the prices current from abroad, and the Consular certificates, and if the Government will appoint faithful appraisers, and not act on the rotation system, we will have an honest, faithful valuation. In addressing himself to the protection arguments of Mr. BIGLER, Mr. HUNTER said that he did not believe that protection benefits even those interests which it seeks to aid, were it for no other reason than that it induces competition and brings down the level of profits. The depression of the iron interest in this country, as in England, was from the revulsion of the credit system, and it was a revulsion common to all branches of industry. The production of gold in California and Australia is doing more to protect the iron interest, than all the Customs acts that could be passed into law. It has been proved that iron can be produced in America as cheaply as in Europe, for our advantages of cheaper ore and coal exceed their advantages of cheaper capital and labor. After expressing his belief that the American iron interest has nothing to fear from competition; that it is inexpedient to touch the tariff and that the only way to get along with safety is to reduce the expenditure, Mr. HUNTER concluded by saying that the Senator from Rhode Island has made an appeal in the name of the American laborer. When he does so, he is eloquent and earnest, and, said Mr. HUNTER, touches my heart if not my head. He, too, had at heart the interest of the American laborer. He would cheapen the axe with which the laborer opens his way in the forest, the hoe with which he brings from the reluctant earth a subsistence for his wife and children, the coat that covers him from the Summer's heat and Winter's rigor. He would cheapen the bolt that secures the sailor's ship, the cordage that keeps his spars in their places and he would open by every justifiable means every port, on every sea, to his commerce. He would cheapen to the manufacturer his food and raiment, and the cost of the sugar that sweetens the cup that cheers, but not inebriates. He would cheapen the iron, and thus extend the track on which the millions speed their way, by day and night, in their pursuit of pleasure or business. In short, he would open wide the door for the self-development of American industry, and, for himself, he was willing to bide the result. He did not doubt the capacity of his countrymen to compete with the world. The Young Giant of the West has not yet attained his full stature. It is idle to seek to bind him. He will go forth in his path of enterprise and of empire. He will not set up his pillars by a smooth and tideless sea, or pause at the first outlook upon a wide and stormy ocean, but will meet its billows and buffet with its storms, leaving, wherever he may go, monuments of his progress and power enduring as the rock. Of this there can be no doubt. Would it were as sure he would be the minister of mercy as it is that he will be of power. But the very suggestion of territory changes his whole nature. Territory awakens in him the lust of acquisition, like the Phœnician who surrounded the lands with strips of his bull-hide shield, or like that old Saxon Viking from whom he is perhaps descended, who sowed the lapful, of earth over whole fields, to be held by such tenure as the strong impose on the weak. But while Mr. HUNTER reprobated the universal lust of dominion that would bring from the ends of the earth the handful of soil or the branch of the tree as emblems of his seizure and of his title to possessions that may be useless when obtained, still there are acquisitions which he should use all honorable means to secure. There is Cuba, the "rib taken in his sleep from his side"—"male and female created he them." With some further remarks Mr. HUNTER concluded amid a hum of applause.

The subject was then postponed.

Mr. CHITTENDEN did not speak on the Cuba bill as it was expected he would.

The case of the Indiana Senators then came up and was debated for several hours, the debate being mainly confined to the lawyers in the Senate. It was highly interesting; but turned so much on the legal and Constitutional points involved that it is impossible within the limits of this dispatch to convey even an outline of it.

Messrs. SEWARD, TRUMBULL, FESSENDEN, HARLAN, COLLAMER and others spoke on the Republican side, and Messrs. BAYARD, GREEN, BENJAMIN, PUGH, and others against the contestants, Messrs. LANE and MACARTHY.

Mr. SEWARD referred to Mr. BENTON's expunging resolution, and said as the resolution to-day would certainly be carried, he would move every year while in Congress, and perhaps some one will move when he is gone, till it be carried, that the resolution of the Senate of June 12, 1858, be in the year 18— expunged from the records of the Senate.

Mr. HARLAN moved as an amendment that the Indiana case, with all the papers connected with it, be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee to inquire if Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH have been elected in accordance with the Constitution of Indiana, and that the contestants be allowed to appear at the bar of the Senate and argue their right to seats.

Mr. PUGH moved so to amend that the report of the Judiciary Committee declaring Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH Senators be sustained, and that the vote be final in the case.

Mr. HARLAN's motion was lost and Mr. PUGH's adopted.

The Committee's Judiciary Report was sustained and the Committee discharged from all further consideration by votes respectively of 32 against 14, and 30 against 16, and 29 against 16, and 30 against 15.

On one side were, Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Broderick, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Green, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, the two Johnsons, Jones, Kennedy, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Shields, Slidell, Smith, Stuart, Toombs, Ward, Yulee, and on the other side, Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Doolittle, Douglas, Fessenden, Foot, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Seward, Trumbull and Wilson. Mr. Dixon paired off with Mr. Wright, Mr. Durkee with Mr. Sebastian, Mr. Hale with Mr. Thompson, of New-Jersey; Mr. Simmons with Mr. Allen, Mr. Wade with Mr. Yulee, Mr. Foster with Mr. Pearce, and Mr. Bell with Mr. Hammond. Mr. Bright and Mr. Fitch did not vote. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 14.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, reported a bill establishing many new post routes, and giving authority to the Postmaster General to contract for carrying the mails according to existing laws, on all public roads which have been or shall be constructed, and when, in his opinion, the public convenience requires it.

During the debate, Mr. ENGLISH, in reply to a question by Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said there was a provision in the bill for a route from St. Paul to the Pacific.

Mr. JONES replied that they already had an overland mail to the Pacific, which would prove a curse to the country, at a cost of $600,000 per annum for six years.

Mr. ENGLISH said there was nothing in this bill requiring a service to be put on the route from St. Paul to the Pacific.

Mr. JONES moved to table the bill.

Motion negatived by 80 against 98.

He then moved to strike out the clause establishing a post route from St. Paul to Puget's Sound.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said—As there was a route down south to the Pacific, there should be one from the north.

Mr. PHELPS, of Minnesota, offered an amendment directing the Postmaster-General to contract for service on that route, weekly or semi-weekly. Disagreed to, 77 against 104.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Ocean Mail steamer bill. He asked leave to introduce a bill reviving and continuing in force, for two years, the Treasury note act. Objections having been made, he moved a suspension of the rules. The question was decided in the negative by 87 against 110.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, moved a suspension of the rules to introduce an order, that on and after Thursday next the daily hour of meeting be 10 o'clock, and that the resolution providing for night sessions be continued in force one week. Disagreed to by 109 against 83, not two thirds.

Mr. OWEN JONES, of Pennsylvania, rising to a question of privilege, stated that last session he presented petitions numerously signed on the question of the Tariff, which were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, who have taken no action thereon from that day to this, although he had, in the meantime, spoken to the members concerning them. He now asked leave to offer a resolution, instructing that Committee to report to the House, at the next meeting, all propositions now before them, looking to an increase of the revenue to a point sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government.

The Speaker decided that no action for a question of privilege had been presented, and, besides, one could not arise pending the motion made by Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, to go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. JONES withdrew his question, and Mr. PHELPS' motion prevailed.

The Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were taken up.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, maintained that according to the showing of the Secretary of the Treasury himself, if all his estimates were realized, there cannot be less than twenty-five millions of deficiency, for which it is the duty of Congress to provide. The Secretary in his report of December, 1857, was twenty-three millions out of the way. In view of this fact it was unsafe to rely on his estimates.

Mr. McQUEEN, of South Carolina, remarked that he would use Government bonds, believing that the country would recover in two years from its financial embarrassments.

Mr. PHILLIPS replied that he did not think that he (McQUEEN) was a good financial doctor, as he would not treat the disorder until the patient got well. He (PHILLIPS) would get things in good order first, and afterwards, if he could, he would vote for a reduction of duties.

Mr. McQUEEN responded that perhaps he was not a good doctor so far as Pennsylvania coal and iron was concerned, but was as to treatment of the subject to keep his constituents from being additionally taxed for these articles.

Mr. REILLY, of Pennsylvania, asked if his colleague's statements were correct, and if it was necessary to raise an additional amount of revenue to meet the current expenses, why did not the committee on Ways and Means, of which his colleague was a member, report a Tariff bill.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, said the action of that Committee could not be reported in the House.

Mr. PHILLIPS, resuming, said that on June 30, 1860, there will be forty-seven millions deficiency. He would never borrow a dollar or consent to the reissue of Treasury notes until he could see a mode for the honorable and punctual payment of our debt, and he did not think it was in the power of man to make him change this determination. The Secretary had made a mistake of over forty millions. Mr. PHILLIPS did not intend to vote for protection merely, for that would be prohibitory, but, controlled by the revenue standard, would take care to discriminate in favor of, and not against, our own people.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, remarked that CALHOUN said the people might be divided into two classes, the tax-payers and the tax-consumers. These classes are now fairly arrayed against each other, and the issue is well made up. There was a deficiency and he was glad of it. That made the issue, that whatever the debt, it would have to be provided for by a loan or reissue of Treasury notes. Was it fair that the expenditures of the Government in a time of profound peace should have doubled in six years? Give up all expenditures for the sake of securing patronage, and extravagance would be very materially decreased. He then pointed out how the appropriations could be reduced, saying that it was in the power of Congress during the present session not only to cover the deficiency, but to put an actual surplus into the Treasury. He asked whether in this state of facts gentlemen were prepared to raise the Tariff. If the Secretary has erred, it was in underrating the probable receipts from the customs. Yet the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who may be regarded as the peculiar friend of the Executive, has made a deliberate attack on the Secretary.

Mr. PHILLIPS denied that he had done so.

Mr. GARNETT replied that if it was not an assault, the Secretary might well ask to be delivered from his friends, and committed to the tender mercies of his enemies. He eulogized Free-trade and the reduction of expenditures as the principles of the Democratic Party, under which they have heretofore triumphed.

The Committee here rose.

Mr. PHILLIPS asked leave to introduce a bill providing for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes; to authorize a loan, and regulating and fixing the duties on imports, and for other purposes.

Objection was made, and, no quorum being present, the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 14.

No. 35.—The United States *vs.* John A. Sutter. Appeal from the United States District Court for Northern California. Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming so much of the decree as confirms the grant to Sutter of eleven square leagues of land on the 18th of June, 1841, by Governor ALVARADO, and annulling so much of the decree as confirms a grant to Sutter for twenty-two leagues of land, purporting to have been made by Governor Michael Torena, on the 5th of February, 1845, and remanding the cause for further proceedings.

No. 40.—The United States *vs.* Michael C. Nye. Appeal from the United States District Court for Northern California. Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree and remanding the cause, with directions to dismiss the petition of the claimant.

No. 43.—J. S. *vs.* Nathaniel Bassett. Appeal from the United States District Court for Northern California. Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree and remanding the cause, with directions to dismiss the petition of the claimant.

No. 52.—Dennis T. Donovan's Administrators *vs.* Christian Ihmsen. Error to United States Circuit Court for Eastern Louisiana. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment with costs and interest.

No. 55.—Charles Belcher & Co. *vs.* George Lawrason, Collector of the Port of New-Orleans. Error to the United States Supreme Court for Eastern Louisiana. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment with costs and interest.

No. 56.—The United States *vs.* the City Bank of Columbus.—Error to United States Circuit Court for Southern Ohio. Justice WAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment.

No. 64.—Philo Chamberlain *et al.*, claimants of the propeller *Ogdensburg vs.* Eber B. Ward *et al.*, survivors of Samuel Ward, and

No. 80—Eber B. Ward *vs.* Chamberlain *et al.*—Argument continued for respondents.

No. 49—Jacob B. Brown *et al. vs.* Benjamin Hager.—Error to U. S. Circuit Court for Western Virginia. Justice DANIEL delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment with costs.

Porto Rico.

MOVEMENTS OF PROF. MORSE—A TELEGRAPH FOR PORTO RICO—COUNTERFEITING—STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Advices from this Island are to Jan. 27.

Prof. MORSE, who has been for some time on the Island, has employed himself in setting up a line of telegraph between the country seat and the warehouse in town of his son-in-law, Mr. LIND, at San Juan. The *Boletin* boasts of having seen a dispatch sent over the wires, and adds:

"We are informed that the Government of the Island has sent to Mr. MORSE a passport enabling him to traverse the entire Island, the Professor, on his side, having tendered his services for the erection of any line, acting on information which leads him to think that the establishment of a general line upon the Island, with an extension to Saint Thomas, will involve no serious cost."

Spurious Napoleons of the year 1828, and various counterfeit American coins, were circulating upon the island.

The Spanish schooner *Montserrate* had been wrecked in the port of Samana.

The markets of San Juan had been without any transactions of interest. Sugars were selling at $1 50 @$5 ℘ quintal. Rum at 28c.@30c.

At Mayaguez, Jan. 23, the Coffee market was reported quiet, with few sales. First quality Sugars were selling at $4 56; Melado brought $12 for the 110 gallons. Exchanges were at a decline.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

Continuation of the War Agitation in Paris.

England Reported to be Exerting Herself for Peace.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

EFFECT UPON THE GREAT MONEY MARKETS.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Cotton Lower—Breadstuffs and Provisions Steady—Consols 95 5-8@95 3-4.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Line—Office No. 21 Wall street.]

HALIFAX, Monday, Feb. 14.

The Royal mail steamship *America*, Captain MILLAR, from Liverpool 3 P. M. of the 29th ult., arrived at Halifax at 10.30 P. M. of the 14th inst.

The *America* har experienced a succession of strong westerly gales during the entire voyage.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 28.

The steamship Alps, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 9 A. M. on Jan. 29.

The screw-steamer *Lebanon* left Liverpool at the same time as the *America*, for New-York direct.

The *City of Manchester* is substituted for the *Vigo*, and leaves Liverpool, Feb. 2, for New-York.

The steamer *Edinburgh* was detained in the Clyde owing to unfavorable weather preventing the shipment of that portion of her cargo intended to be placed on board at Greenock.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The approaching opening of Parliament is looked forward to with unusual interest, in hopes that such explanations will be made as will modify the existing suspense.

It is alleged that the English Government have completed a contract with the large iron companies for a supply of sixty-eight pounders as fast as they can be cast. An important contract for gunpowder has also been concluded.

A large portion of the Red Sea Telegraph cable has been shipped from Liverpool in the steamers *Imperador* and *Imperatrice*.

A number of forged bills of Exchange to a large amount have been successfully put into circulation in London. They purport to be drawn by the Barbadoes branch of the Colonial Bank on the parent establishment in London, and are supposed to have been manufactured in New-York, where, after having passed through good hands they were remitted to London to several respectable firms for collection. Those already presented at the Colonial Bank amount about £9,000, and from the manner in which they are numbered, it is inferred that at least a total of £15,000 has been put forth.

The fluctuations in the Stock Exchange have been slight. Very little business had been done and the general tenor of the market was heavy. On the 28th the funds were steady, notwithstanding adverse reports from Paris, and the market closed firm.

LATEST.—The *Daily News* City Article, dated Friday evening, says: "The Funds remain strong, and despite the variation in the French *rentes*, and contradictory rumors from Paris, Consols have not varied more than one-eighth per cent., and closed with marked firmness. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange the immediate tendency was more favorable, especially in the afternoon, the exception being in French Railway shares. In the discount market to-day a good demand was experienced; but, in exceptional instances, transactions took place as low as 2 per cent. The arrival of £661,000 in Australian gold was announced to day; but it will not be delivered for some days. A large portion is expected to be sent into the Bank.

The suspension af PRIOR, TURNER & Co.; in the Neapolitan trade, was announced to-day. The liabilities of the London firm are stated not to exceed £20,000.

The *Times* City article of Friday evening says: "The present dullness in the Stock markets is expected to continue till the opening of Parliament. To-day there was a total absence of news. The heaviness on the Paris Bourse was counteracted by the arrival of gold ships, and after the regular close there was a silent disposition to improvement.

The *Times* contains the following upon the Tea market: "In consequence of intelligence from China confirming the previous reports of short supplies, there was great excitement in the Tea markets, and considerable demand for most descriptions at higher prices. Some holders withdrew altogether." Saltpetre has been active during the week, and extensive transactions have taken place; low to fine, 39s.@43s. ℘ cent. More than one-third of the stock in the port of London has changed hands, besides parcels afloat. A considerable part has been taken for the Sardinian Govnrement. The *Times* says a great part of the business done appears to be speculative.

The Earl of REPON is dead, and Lord GODERICK succeeds to the peerage.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* states that warlike preparations are going on so actively that the breaking out of hostilities would seem not a question of weeks, but days. The demand for cavalry is so urgent that orders have been given to buy horses nine years old. Letters from Toulon state that sixty-two war-transports are to be ready by the 1st of March. The supplemental surgeons in the Military Hospitals at Paris and Marseilles are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for active service. In the Artillery there are companies, in which five-sixths of the men are excused from regular duty, because they are making cartridges. A letter from Grenoble speaks of the continued arrival of troops and formation of a "*corps d'armée*" on the Alps. Three men-of-war left Toulon on the 26th for Genoa, supposed for the purpose of accompanying Prince NAPOLEON and his bride to France.

Three ships of the line were under orders at Cherbourg to join the Experimental Squadron in the Mediterranean, as quick as possible.

The *Moniteur de la Colonization* contains a Ministerial degree of Prince NAPOLEON, dated Jan. 6, by which all recruiting of imigrants at the eastern coast of Africa and Madagascar is prohibited.

The *Independence Belge* asserts that the English Cabinet is making efforts at Paris, as well as Vienna and Turin, to effect a pacific arrangement of existing difficulties. It has been suggested to adopt the plan proposed by Austria herself to Lord Palmerston, in 1848, by which Lombardy would have obtained a seperate and self-governing Administration on constitutional principles. The French Government has given a favorable attention to the proposition. The Cabinet of Vienna without committing itself to any definite course, is said to have been converted to the idea of an European Congress, though at first it was decidedly hostile to such a plan. London, and not Paris, is this time to be the place where the Plenipotentiaries are to meet. According to Paris correspondents of the *Times* and *Herald*, the project of warding off hotilities by convoking a Congress is nugatory.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald*, writing on the night of the 27th, says: "The opinion is now almost universal in Paris that a crisis has arrived in the affairs of Europe more momentous than any which has arisen since the wars of the first Empire. Among the lower classes the war feeling is stimulated by *La Presse* and *Le Siecle*, and is daily growing more intense."

The latest correspondence of the *Times* says that contradictive facts and rumors are still the order of the day. There are reports that it is on the political attitude of England that war is in reality dependent, and there is also a report that Count DE PERSIGNY is likely to go to England once more as Ambassador. His reappointment would be regarded as a sign of peace.

The Court of Appeal of Paris has confirmed the sentence of imprisonment for three years and fine of four thousand francs passed on PROUDHON, the Socialist, for the sentiments contained in a recent work by him.

The Paris Bourse of the 26th ult. showed a slight recovery. On the 27th it opened strong, but after considerable fluctuations closed heavy at a decline of ¼ per cent. On the 28th instant an announcement in *Le Nord*, that the Commander-in-Chief had been appointed to the Piedmontese army, and a rumored insurrection at Ravenna increased the flatness at the Bourse, and the *rentes* receded to 68f. 54c. Towards the close, however, considerable improvement took place, and the last quotation was 68f. 65c. for money, and 68f. 75c. for accounts.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government, suspecting that a project had been got up to rescue the Neapolitan exiles on their transhipment at Cadiz for New-York, took measures to prevent it.

NAPLES.

The King continued to improve in health.

ITALY.

A letter in the *Apinique* of Turin, states that the Grand Duke of Tuscany has refused to acceed to Austria's request regarding the exchange of Tuscan for Austrian troops.

It had been officially announced to the Court of Turin that the Prince of Wales would pay a visit to the King of Sardinia in the Spring.

The *Times* correspondent confirms the report of a note having been addressed by the British Government to the Cabinet of Sardinia, couched in very earnest terms, strongly deprecating the war policy.

It is stated that the Modenese Government have sent 500 men and two pieces of arsillery to match the Piedmontese frontier.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular states the sales of the week at 40,000, of which 1,000 were on speculation, and 35,000 bales for export. All qualities had declined slightly in consequence of the news taken out by the *America*, and large arrivals at Liverpool. The decline is stated at ⅛d., particularly on Upland. The sales of Friday were 6,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export, the market closing dull at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans 7⅛d., Middling Orleans 6¾d., Fair Mobiles 7d., Middling Mobiles 6⅝d., Fair Uplands 6 11-16d., Middling Uplands 6 7-16d. The stock in port was estimated at 433,000 bales, of which 365,000 were American.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, 3 P. M.—The COTTON market is quiet; sales to-day 5,000 bales. Holders are offering freely, but do not press sales.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable; market closed dull, except for India Goods, for which Spinners expect easier rates.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., quote Flour dull but steady, quotations, however, were nominal. Western Canal, 19s.@20s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 20s.@21s; Ohio, 21s.@23s Wheat dull, at 1d.@2d. decline; Western Red, 4s.@5s. 10d.; Southern Red, 6s.@6s. 4d.; White-Western, 6s.@6s. 9d.; White Southern, 7s.@7s. 6d. Corn dull, and quotations barely maintained; Mixed and Yellow, 28s.@29s; White, 33s.@33s. 6d.

SATURDAY, 3 P. M.—The market is quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY, and others, quote Beef steady, and fine qualities scarce and wanted. Pork closed firm at an advance of 1s. 8d. Bacon steady, and Irish slightly higher. Lard dull at 56s. Cheese is firm. Tallow—All qualities slightly advanced; North American, 54s.

SATURDAY, 3 P. M.—The Provision Market is steady.

PRODUCE—The *Brokers'*, and other circulars, quote Pot Ashes dull; Pearls steady at 32s. Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee dull. Rice dull, but steady. Tea slightly advanced, closing very firm: common Congou, 1s. ½d.@1s. ½d. Philadelphia Bark, 9s. 6d.@9s. 9d. Saltpetre advanced 1s. Cloverseed 55s., and 60s. for very fine. Fish Oils slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Sperm Oil wanted at an advance on £92. Linseed Oil, an average business without quotable change; sales at 29s. 6d.@31s. Palm Oil slightly advanced. Resin firm, and all qualities slightly higher; common, 5s. 3d.@5s. 4d; fine, 11s. 6d.@15s. Spirits Turpentine firm at 39s. 6d.@40s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROTHERS quote Breadstuffs dull; White American WHEAT, 38s@42s.; Red, 34s.@40s. FLOUR, 20s.@24s. IRON rails steady, £6 5s.@£6 10s.; bars steady at £6 5s. SUGAR heavy and all qualities slightly declined. TEA active and all qualities slightly advanced; common Congou, 1s. ¾d.@1s. 1d. COFFEE dull. LINSEED CAKES in fair demand at £10 5s. for New-York, and £9 15s. for Boston. LINSEED OIL quiet at 29s. 6s. SPERM OIL, £96@£97. RICE quiet. SALTPETRE very active at 38s.@43s. TALLOW steady at 53s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE not quoted.

MONEY—Consols closed on Friday at 95⅝@95¾ for money and account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £8,500.

Money was abundant at unchanged rates.

Bar Silver, 5s. 1⅞d.; Dollars, 5s. 0¾d.; Eagles, 76s. 3d.

LONDON, Saturday, 2 P. M.—Consols 95⅝@95¾.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report a moderate business in Americae Securities.

United States 6 ℘ cents '67-'68	100	@102
United States 5 ℘ cents	94	@ 95
Pennsylvania 5 ℘ cents	84	@ 85
Pennsylvania Bonds, '77	86	@ 87
Virginia 5 ℘ cents, '88	84	@ 86
Maryland 5 ℘ cent. Bonds	96	@ 97
Massachusetts 5 ℘ cent. Bonds	103	@104
Panama Railroad Bonds	100	—
Panama 2d Mortgage Bonds	97	—
Pennsylvania Central 6 ℘ cent. 1st mort.	90	@ 92

Messrs. BELL & SON report the market generally unchanged, and quote:

United States 6 ℘ cents '68	100	@102
United States 5 ℘ cents	94	@ 95
Alabama 5 ℘ cents	78	@ 80
Kentucky 6 ℘ cents., '58-'72	90	@ 92
Maryland 5 ℘ cents	95	@ 97
Massachusetts 5 ℘ cent. bonds	103	@104
Mississippi 5 ℘ cent. Union Bank bonds	14	@ 16
Ohio 6 ℘ cents. '76	95	@ 97
Pennsylvania 5 ℘ cents.	84	@ 86
Pennsylvania 5 ℘ cent. bonds, 77	86	@ —
Tennessee 6 ℘ cent. bonds	84	@ 86
Virginia 6 ℘ cent. bonds, '86	84	@ 86
Virginia 5 ℘ cent. bonds, 1888	84	@ 86
Boston City 5 ℘ cents	90	@ 92
Boston City 4½ ℘ cents	92	@ 94
Illinois Central 7 ℘ cent. Freelands 1860	82	@ 84
Illinois Central 7 ℘ cents	80	@ 82
Illinois Central 6 ℘ cents	79	@ 81
Illinois Central Shares	35	@34dis
Michigan Central 8 ℘ cents, 1860	85	@ 87
Michigan Central Shares	45	@ 50
New-York Central 6 ℘ cents	84	@ 86
New-York Central 7 ℘ cent	93	@ 95
New-York Central Shares	78	@ 80
Erie Railroad Stock	15	@ 17
Erie Railroad 7 ℘ cent. convt. and Sg. Fd	40½	@ 42
Erie Railroad 7 ℘ cent. 3d mort.	69	@ 71
Panama Railroad bonds, 1859	100	@102
Panama Railroad bonds, 1865	96	@ 96½
Pennsylvania Central 6 ℘ cent., 1st mort.	90	@ 92½

The *Times* of Saturday quotes sales of New-York Central sinking fund bonds at 93; do. shares, 79; do. sevens, third mortgage, 70; Pennsylvania Central sixes, first mortgage, 91; do. do. second mortgage, 92½.

HAVRE MARKETS.

For the week including Jan. 25. Sales of the week, 10,000 bales; all qualities slightly advanced at the opening, but closed at slightly lower rates. New-Orleans *Très Ordinaire* 98f. FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT declining. ASHES dull. COFFEE firm. OILS firmer. RICE dull. SUGAR dull but firm. LARD dull. WHALEBONE inactive.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCE OF WASHINGTON.—The Washington *States* publishes a letter from a German gentleman, now 84 years old, who, it says, is perhaps "the only individual living in either hemisphere who enjoyed the pleasures of the table seated on the right hand of WASHINGTON." The writer thus speaks of the recollections excited in his mind by pictures of WASHINGTON and his family, which hang in his hall:

"They vividly call to my mind the day—the proudest day of my life—that I passed upon the beautiful banks of the Potomac, in the family of the best and greatest personage that the world has ever produced. It was in May, 1798, now nearly 61 years ago. I was seated at his right at dinner, and I recollect as distinctly his majestic bearing as if it were yesterday. Though of mortality, his overpowering presence inspired an impression that he belonged to immortality. His stateliness, his serene face, the perfect simplicity of his manners, his modest demeanor, and the words of wisdom which he uttered, led me irresistibly to the belief that he was an emanation of the Omnipotent, for the marvelous work that he had then just consummated. It was my good fortune to contemplate him in his retirement—after he had left nothing undone that he could perform for the republic of his creation, and after he had quitted office forever. What a privilege I enjoyed in being his welcome guest! Of the 240,000,000 of people in Europe, I imagine I am the only person, since the death of LAFAYETTE, who was so favored as to break bread and take wine with him at his own table."

THE BALTIMORE MURDERER, MARION CROPS.—On Saturday, the death-warrant of MARION CROPS, convicted at Baltimore of the murder of Police Officer RIGDON, was read to him in his cell. The *Sun* says: "During the reading of the warrant CROPS stood in an humble posture, with his left hand raised above his eyes and resting against his forehead. Once or twice he lowered it to his mouth, about which there was a convulsive twitching of the muscles. He seemed to bear up very well under the ordeal, though a now and then falling tear gave evidence of the struggle of his mind against the fate that awaits him. Almost immediately after the reading of the warrant the sheriff told the doomed man that everything for his comfort would be provided, and retired from the cell. Mr. PINKNEY then approached CROPS and said he wished to ask a few questions for his own satisfaction, to which the condemned signified an assent. He then asked: 'MARION, did you fire the fatal shot?' CROPS replied, 'No, Sir, as God is my Judge, I did not.' 'Then,' said Mr. P., 'did you hold your hand for a rest for the pistol?' and CROPS again said, 'No, Sir, I did not.' 'How, then,' said Mr. PINKNEY, 'do you account for that smell on your hand on the night of your arrest, soon after RIGDON was shot?' CROPS—'I do not know, Sir, unless it was from some rhubarb I had in my pocket, or from a gun which I cleaned the day before.' At the time of the arrest, CROPS accounted for the smell of gunpowder on his hand by saying that he had 'cleaned a gun on day before yesterday,' meaning Wednesday before the Friday on which RIGDON was murdered. He acknowledged that the fatal shot was fired by his pistol, but would not tell by whose hands. Mr. PINKNEY then told him the Court was done with him, and he would have to look to a higher tribunal for mercy, and counseled him to prepare for death, as there was no hope of life."

Mr. Clarence Cook has been going through with a course of Shakespearean readings in Albany, Troy, and the principal river towns, with great success. His readings have been very highly spoken of.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Action of the Courts in Regard to the Disturbances—Capt. Montgomery's Evidence—Gov. Medary—Model Report of a United States Marshal—Action of the Legislature.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Friday, Feb. 4, 1859.

The Special District Court, created by a new act of the present Legislature, to sit at Lawrence, and having jurisdiction over Douglas, Johnson, Lykins, Linn, Bourbon, and Jefferson Counties, will organize next week. The Grand Jury for the same are now in session, and a large number of the older settlers are summoned before them from the Southern Counties. To-day Capt. MONTGOMERY was here, and testified frankly relative to all the movements in which he has been an actor, but he refused to give names of his coadjutors, as, according to his theory, if their action was a crime, he, being their leader, was the greatest criminal; therefore they might question him at pleasure concerning his own proceedings, but he would not consent to turn State's evidence against his neighbors. This being satisfactory to the Attorney-General, no other rule was enforced. No one can predict what number of bills may be found, but all admit that some of the men who have been engaged in robbery and other crimes in the South, ought to be brought to justice. There is but little probability that MONTGOMERY will be found among the number.

It appears from late evidence that all the troubles since the written settlement of last month have been caused by the Marshal's posse now at Paris. They practice the most scientific feats in jay-hawking, and the people generally receive only insult and violence from them. The following, from the *Daily Republican* of this morning, is strong evidence of where the guilt lies:

PARIS, Linn Co., K. T., Jan. 22, 1859.

MASON WILLIAMS, U. S. ATTORNEY—*Dear Sir:* On the morning of the 20th inst., I took under my command forty-six mounted men, in search of *murderers and horse thieves.* I had not advanced more than three miles, when I met a party of them, who had just robbed a Free State man by the name of Thorp. When I first saw them I thought they were the advance guard of Captain Butler, who left Paris about the same time I did, with about the same number of men, but going in another direction. As I advanced upon them, they wheeled their horses to run. I *then discovered* that they were the lawless scoundrels that we were in search of. I ordered them to halt and surrender. They did not obey my command, but fled. I then ordered my boys to charge, which was quickly obeyed. We had a close chase of it for about three miles, when the scoundrels entered the timber, crossed Sugar Creek, and commenced firing upon us from behind the trees. I ordered my boys to halt, dismount, and take trees, which they did, quickly. The firing was well ordered from both sides for about fifteen or twenty minutes. Unfortunately, only twelve or fifteen of my boys were up with me at the time the action commenced, my horse and those of the front rank outrunning the rear rank. The rascals ceased firing, quietly decamped, and our battle closed. I have two men badly wounded—WILLIAM BALDWIN shot through the knee, and W. GOODMAN through the leg. The devils fared worse, from the best information I can get. We killed three and wounded five. When we returned to Paris, we met Capt. BUTLER and Lieut. ROGERS, and all the boys who were not out with us, who hailed us with hearty cheers, after the wounds of BALDWIN and GOODMAN were dressed. The commanding officers called out all their mounted forces. We then started for Seaman's Fort, to which point I supposed the thieves had betaken themselves. After their drubbing, we had not advanced more than one mile and a half before we discovered two spies about two miles from their den. My object was to cut them off. I ordered a charge. About eight men followed me in quick charge, the main body at a short distance in the rear coming up. We failed in our efforts to cut them off, but pursued them closely within two hundred yards of their hole. The thieves poured out of the Fort like bees out of a hive. They fired on me and one of my boys by the name of LITTLEPAGE, as we were nearest to the Fort. I told LITTLEPAGE to hold them there at bay until I could send an express back to the commanding officer to come to our assistance. They still continued firing at LITTLEPAGE, shot the horse from under him, slightly wounding him in the face. One of them ran his horse up to LITTLEPAGE, and ordered him into the Fort. LITTLEPAGE said No—I must go upon the hill to the Marshal. The thief then fired at LITTLEPAGE, but missed him. LITTLEPAGE then fired at the thief with buckshot, which took effect, killing the horse, and wounding the thief badly. He is the worst wounded man I ever saw—he is shot all over.

LITTLEPAGE then came up to me, and by this time the company had come together. We discovered, as we thought, the main body of them moving in the direction of Paris. We then wheeled for Paris. When we came within about one mile of the town, we found one of our citizens, who was returning from mill with a wagon-load of meal, a prisoner by four of them; one of them cocking his gun at our party and attempting to shoot, was shot two or three times, and one taken prisoner. We got five horses, saddles, bridles, etc. They have taken off their cannon in the direction of Fort Bayne. I think about one hundred of the band have now gone down in your county. Let me hear from you soon. Yours, in haste,

ANDREW J. RUSSELL,
U. S. Dep. Marshal, K. T.

P. S.—I am happy to say that the citizens of Paris and vicinity are aiding me in every way there is to arrest these lawless bands that have been so long disturbing this community. My respects to Editor JONES and the boys.

The above statement is correct as far as we can ascertain or have been able to observe.

THOS. H. BUTLER,
Capt. of Co. No. 2, Linn Co. Volunteers.
B. B. MITCHELL,
U. S. Deputy Marshal.
O. J. ROGERS,
First Lieut of 1st Co. of Volunteers.

Several of the above statements are incorrect. There were but ten of the citizens in the fight on Sugar Creek, and they routed over fifty of RUSSELL'S men. No one was killed, and but one wounded. The Marshal took about eighty of his men to Moneka, one day, where they arrested the schoolboys on their way to school, one of them the son of AUGUSTUS WATTLES. They have now been in Linn County about three weeks, and have made only four arrests in all; still they have some two hundred men now enrolled under pay. It is very significant that about half of said *posse* are the natives of our border State, who never had a dime's interest in Kansas. Capt. MONTGOMERY had a long and very friendly interview, last night, with Gov. MEDARY, during which the Governor pledged himself that, as soon as our new Marshal (Mr. COLBY) received his commission, he would immediately remove Marshals RUSSELL and CAMPBELL, who are the cause of so much difficulty at present, and two good men should be appointed in their stead, in whom *the people* would have full confidence. Let him do this, and we will all attest to one good deed from a Kansas Governor. It is generally believed that the Governor is disposed to do his utmost to make himself popular, and he well knows that will not be by following the footsteps of his predecessors. A large festival comes off at the Eldridge House, to-morrow night, for the Governor's especial benefit.

The "nigger" has us all astir again. You have already had information that last week thirteen negroes and three drivers from this place were kidnapped about 12 miles north of our city, taken to Weston, where a sham trial was perpetrated, at which one of our citizens was released, and the other two chained and taken to Platt County jail, after which the negroes were sent immediately down the river for a hopeless life in New-Orleans. Dr. DOY and his son are still at Platte City in jail, and what their fate may be is known only to Omniscience. The next term of Court is not till the last of March. Must they lie there in chains two months for no offence whatever against the laws of Missouri? A part of the "passengers" he was carrying were free men; they all came to Lawrence voluntarily. Be it known to the world, that no citizen of Lawrence has visited or intends to visit Missouri, to entice away their slaves; but when they come here, as they do, and claim our protection, it will be cheerfully granted in the future, as it ever has been in the past. Dr. DOY is one of the men who feels the same spirit, and by it he was actuated to aid, as he has done, the flying bondman. Our citizens have held several very exciting and impressive meetings, at which the spirit of '56 glowed with its wonted heat. But no violence is at present intended towards the parties holding Dr. DOY. Still we shall press for his release in a legal way. A Commission will probably be sent to Platte City, by the Governor and citizens jointly, consisting of Gov. SHANNON and J. C. VAUGHN, Esq., for the purpose of interceding at the Missouri Court for his immediate release. Until that has been tried we will talk of nothing further.

Another breeze has arisen from the North. It was reported that Capt. JOHN BROWN and 13 negroes was surrounded near Holton, some 25 miles north of Topeka, by a company of Lecomptonites and Missourians. Noble brothers! A delegation immediately left here last Monday to learn the facts. They have just returned, and report BROWN and his "family" all safe, still pressing to the haven of freemen. They state that BROWN was thus surrounded by some 20 men. He was stopping over night with a man named FULLER, who is the County Treasurer. News soon spread to Holton that BROWN was thus in danger, and it was immediately conceived to be both unsafe and unconstitutional to allow a mob to seize their County Treasurer; so upon the honorable duty of defending the vaults of their county funds they were called to act, and in a short time the kidnappers were dispersed. Soon after Mr. KAGE arrived with about 20 well-armed men from Topeka, but the enemy were already routed. They, therefore, decided to accompany Capt. BROWN and "family" in the morning, when they struck their tents and traveled on. Nothing later has been heard from them. Meanwhile, the Marshal was ordered to Leavenworth for a *posse* of troops with which to arrest Capt. BROWN, but when last heard from the troops were sitting on the banks of the Grasshopper River awaiting low water, in order that they might ford the stream. They appeared in no haste to overtake the "maniac."

The Legislature are dispatching their most important business. The Constitutional Convention bill has passed, nearly like the copy sent you, amending the place of holding the Convention to Wyandott, and time of electing delegates to June. An exemption bill passed to-day exempting 80 acres of land, or one city lot with improvements, regardless of improvements or value, in each case. A bill also passed to-day providing for a Board of Commissioners to audit and indemnify the old war losses of '56. It is a just and popular measure. Congress will be importuned to pay our debt when we are admitted. The gold regions are not forgotten in the bustle, and our expectations are high and our intentions strong.

RANDOLPH.

Deputy United States Marshal Woods Hung.

From the St. Louis Democrat, 10th.

A gentleman who arrived in this city last evening brings a startling rumor from Kansas, from which Territory he has come direct.

He states that when he left Shawnee, which was on Saturday last, the 5th inst., there was a rumor current that BROWN, who had been blockaded in some log huts, near Nebraska, and was released by a force of the Free-State citizens of Kansas, had afterwards met the Missouri *posse* under the direction of Dr. WOODS, Deputy Marshal, whom BROWN captured, and immediately hung. Our informant reached Westport on Sunday, where the same rumor had preceded him, causing considerable sensation. Mr. SMITH, the well-known hotel keeper in Westport, was of the opinion that Dr. WOODS had not been hung, although he believed he had been made a prisoner by BROWN. Judge CAMPBELL was SMITH'S authority for the whole statement.

It is thought, if the report is true that BROWN has hung WOODS, that the citizens of Platte City will wreak their vengeance on Mr. DOY and his son.

FROM THE WEST.

Arrival of the Overland Mail—Necessity of Congressional Action—Affairs in St. Louis.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1859.

The Overland Mail that arrived last evening, brings but very little news of any importance, all of which has been telegraphed East this morning.

Messrs. J. W. HENDRICKS, of Sherman, Texas, S. Y. BENJAMIN, Fort Chadbourne, C. P. LANE, Fort Smith, and JOHN THOMPSON, St. Joseph, Missouri, were the only passengers. The road still remains in good order, the weather fine, and were it not for the little inconvenience felt by the burning of the mail station near "Soldier's Farewell," by the Camanche Indians, the whole trip would be a pleasant and delightful one. The Company have dispatched an agent to Washington to endeavor to enlist the Government to protect the passage of the mails and the lives and property of those to whom they are intrusted, and if in the multiplicity of their important business Congress could "get time" to even refer it to the proper Committee, some action might be taken on it before their adjournment.

It is now important, for the transportation of the mails overland is no longer an experiment, that prompt measures should be adopted, not only to protect the Company who hold the contract, and secure a safe passage of the mails; but, also, as a safeguard for the lives and liberties of the many passengers that will pass over the route this Spring and Summer, but few, as yet, make this city a starting point. But immense preparations are being made by this and other companies for the transportation of passengers and freight to Pike's Peak, Santa Fé, Salt Lake, Arizona and its vicinity. In connection with the expresses there will be several opposition lines on the Missouri. In addition to the transient and independent boats running from this city to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas City and all other starting points upon the upper Missouri, I will, as soon as I can collect reliable information, inform your readers fully as regards all the facilities of transportation, outfit, &c. The Pike's Peak emigration has already commenced, the first train to leave Leavenworth upon the first day of March.

As regards city news, there is nothing of importance. The several bills that have been pending before the City Councils for the construction of horse railroads along our most frequented thoroughfares have none of them been acted upon, owing to the strenuous opposition that has been made by the property-holders. All our papers are enlisted in their favor, and let no opportunity escape to expose the fallacy of the doctrine that they deteriorate rather than enhance the value of property. It no doubt looks, to those of your readers that reside in the Eastern Cities, as extraordinary why any opposition should now be made to them, since the experiment with them, both as an investment and as a matter of general necessity, is so well settled; but when you call to mind the difficulties that you first encountered, and still encounter to the Broadway project, you may be charitable enough to overlook our blinded opposition, consoling yourself with the fact that it is but a question of time. There is no city in the Union to which they would prove of greater utility than to the city of St. Louis extending as she does over seven miles along the river, where the bulk of her business and manufactories are located.

The resolutions which have lately passed the Legislature, condemnatory of the alleged apostacy of Judge DOUGLAS, and recommending the reign of King JAMES as one worthy of the emulation of all men, meets but with little favor with the Democracy of this City. Thousands here, for the sake of the party, would have said amen to the resolutions had they but omitted the censure upon Mr. DOUGLAS. That, as our April election will fully demonstrate, was a fatal clause.

STRAKOSCH'S Italian Opera troupe are playing a very successful engagement here. They are advertised for only ten nights, and so far the old St. Louis has been literally packed.

BAYARD TAYLOR lectures on Monday and Tuesday next on "Life in the North and Moscow." Quite an anxiety is manifested to hear him, and as the Mercantile Library Hall has been secured all will have an opportunity upon either the one night or the other to hear him.

The weather at present is quite cold, with considerable ice running in the river; not enough, however, to impede navigation.

Yours, as ever, VIATOR.

The Cotton Crop.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Until near the close of October the general belief was that the crop would be limited to 3,250,000 to 3,300,000, and although higher prices were then paid, yet, in view of such a crop, 11c.@11⅛c. was regarded as a strained value for middling cotton in the Gulf ports.

Early in November, the maturing season remaining fine, and with no killing frosts, crop views became disturbed, and under the shadow of the possible chance of the crop being enlarged to 3,400,000 or 3,500,000—the latter figures being *then* considered by those most familiar with the legitimate consumptive wants of the world as not only adequate but in excess of them—prices at once gave way in all the American markets, and the expectation was entertained that *quantity* would soon be permitted to exert a natural influence in regulating price; but this seemingly rational hope proved fallacious, for instead of depression continuing it proved short-lived. A host of buyers at once came forward, and a general rally in all the markets was the consequence.

The new dogma of ignoring *quantity*, as a controlling element of value, was inaugurated, and has since been acted on to the exclusion of every other consideration. Hence it is that the further developments in regard to crop, although pointing pretty conclusively to one—*a quarter of a million of bales or more*—in excess of the requirements for consumption, have not been allowed ordinary attention. The take-all-you-got-what-you-ask policy has been the controlling one, and efforts will be made to carry it to the end of the campaign. Hitherto operators, by reason of cheap money, have had unusual holding facilities pressed upon them, and, as a matter of course, have experienced no difficulty in managing matters to suit themselves. Whether the possible contingency of having a disturbed money market, or materially enhanced rates of interest, be worthy of any consideration, others better skilled in the signs of the times must judge. Cotton, however, is so marvelously fascinating that it is proof against prejudices arising from such trifling causes as disappointment, loss of money, &c., to its patrons; for although fully ninety-five per cent. of the operations of the present season have entailed more or less loss upon the parties interested, yet there is no perceptible diminution in the number of its advocates.

The privilege of dealing in it is denied to none willing to submit to the terms imposed upon membership, and these are the same as those of a "free fight"—*stand up to the consequences.*

According to the annual returns, the consumption of American cotton in all Europe and in the United States in 1857 was 2,926,000 bales, and in 1858, 3,147,000 bales. Whether consumption, on the India-rubber principle, can be stretched in 1859 to the extent required to absorb the *moderate* crop now coming to market is the remaining problem. X. Y. Z.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 11, 1859.

REPENTANT WOMEN RECEIVED INTO A CONVENT.—In Philadelphia a few days ago a curious scene was witnessed at the "House of the Good Shepherd" in Twenty-second-street. Four young women, who have heretofore led a life of depravity, were received as penitents into what is called the Third Order of Carmelites. They have been taken under charge by the Sisters of the House, and are at all times to be governed by them. This reception has been the first since the House has had added to its already accumulated duties that of receiving those who wish to come under the immediate Order of Magdalen. This particular department of the Institution is now to become a branch of the Central Magdalen Asylum in Louisville. The names in religion of the penitents will be Magdalene of St. Teresa, Magdalene of St. Margaret of Corton, Magdalene of Calvary, and Magdalene of St. Paul. The ceremonies of the occasion were deeply interesting and impressive. Bishop JOHN N. NEUMAN officiated, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. DRANIGAN, WELSH, PROHERINA, CLASSONS and others.

POLITICAL.

The Position and Prospects of Vice-President Breckinridge—His "Proclivities" misrepresented by some Politicians in Virginia.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Feb. 10, 1859.

According to your intelligent Lynchburg correspondent, Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE is deemed by some political speculators and managers in Virginia to have manifested last Fall sufficient Anti-Lecompton proclivities to conciliate northern support, in the event of his nomination for the Presidency by the Charleston Convention. His letter of the 4th of last October to the Democratic State Committee of Illinois, is cited by them as proof, and the only proof, of such sudden proclivities.

Now, the fact is, there is nothing in that letter which indicates any change in the Vice President's mind from the ultra Pro-Lecompton sentiments which he avowed and earnestly advocated before the people of Kentucky on several occasions during their State canvass last Summer. The letter in question declared his sympathy with Mr. DOUGLAS, as against Mr. LINCOLN, but also his continued dissent from the course of the Illinois Senator on the questions about Kansas and popular sovereignty.

"I have often," Mr. B. wrote, "in conversation, expressed the wish that Mr. DOUGLAS may succeed over his Republican competitor. But it is due to candor to say, that *this preference is not founded on his course at the late session of Congress, and would not exist if I supposed it would be construed as an indorsement of the attitude which he then chose to assume towards his party, or of all the positions he has taken in the present canvass.*"

No wonder, sir, the Vice-President made this reservation, for his stump speeches among us last Summer were as Pro-Lecompton as they well could be. You know he could not say too much in praise and commendation of the President's recommendation and policy in behalf of the speedy and unconditional admission of Kansas, under "the Lecompton Constitution." According to him, every step of the Lecomptonites, under the lead of Governor-General CALHOUN and his aides-de-camp from Washington, from the commencement of their operations to the glorious consummation, was perfectly legal, proper, fair—in perfect accordance with the legally and fairly expressed will of the Kansas people! All their illustrious manœuvres were, of course, correct and right, and should have been recognized and indorsed as such by Congress, without a moment's hesitation! Hear! ye Virginia politicians! what the honorable and eloquent Vice-President proclaimed about this matter, on the 26th of last July, at the town of Florence, in Boone County, Kentucky, and then noise it again, if you can, that *he* has "Anti-Lecompton proclivities," entitling him to Northern support!

"It was easy to urge many plausible objections to the course the President had pursued. But taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, *it was his opinion that the recommendations of the President were practical, wise, statesmanlike, just, and ought to have been adopted. If they had been adopted in December last, the question would have been settled then, as it was now, without a violation of popular sovereignty,* and without interference with the substantial rights of anybody. It was clear to his mind that the first Legislature was elected by the people of Kansas, and that it was a valid and legal Legislature. It was impossible to ignore the legality of the laws passed by that body. Hence the act calling for a Convention to form the State Constitution was legal and of binding force. In all the disfranchised counties, it was his candid opinion, not more than five hundred persons entitled to vote had failed to be registered. There was a great cry about frauds. Where were the frauds? When were the frauds? The Constitutional Convention was undoubtedly legally called. *The Delegates to that Convention were undoubtedly elected by the people.* He did not come here to apologize for frauds. *There were frauds at the State election under the Lecompton Constitution in January,* 1858. *But these did not vitiate the legality or the respectability of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention. He declared his solemn belief that every step taken to procure the sense of the people regarding the State Constitution, the act calling the Convention, the vote of the people on the act, the registration of voters, and the election of delegates, all these steps were legal, regular, orderly, fair, and taken in the only way that they could be legally taken.*"

That's the way, Sir, Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE talked in this Florence speech, as in other speeches that he made last Summer in coöperation with his "Democratic brethren," who were "stumping the State." If I remember aright, you published this ultra, Pro-Slavery, Anti-Popular Sovereignty speech, and noticed it in befitting terms of rebuke.

Indeed, the evidence against the Vice-President's position is and always has been overwhelming. It can't be gainsayed or got around. As Governors WALKER and STANTON, through the columns of the *National Intelligencer* and the NEW-YORK TIMES, have lately proclaimed, again and for the thousandth time, the "Lecompton Constitution" was ushered into Congress by its godfathers, "reeking with fraud and forgery." Even one of the Judges, who pretendedly signed the Oxford forgery, which, with other forgeries, was embodied in the Lecompton Constitution as the legitimate basis for legislative apportionment, has at last, under the rack and harrow of conscience, confessed that forgery before the world. The Legislature was a fraud and forgery. The census was a fraud and forgery. The registry was a fraud and forgery, even in the few counties, the fifteen, claimed to have been registered and represented in "the Convention." It has been repeatedly proved that "a large proportion of the names returned in the pretended registry, like those of Oxford and other places, was simulated and fictitious." The whole thing, from beginning to end, was a forgery! All this has been proved and demonstrated over and over again by witnesses the most intelligent and most competent, by palpable facts, by the action of the people of Kansas on many occasions, and again on the 2d of last August. In fact, it was all along manifest, barefaced, self-evident.

Now, the Vice-President knew it was all a forgery and a fraud, and an unheard-of outrage upon the people of Kansas and the American people, and yet, for party purposes, he pronounced the whole thing legal and fair and just, and invoked his fellow citizens of Kentucky to indorse the Administration for accepting it, and recommending and urging its adoption and ratification by the Congress of the United States as a final settlement and adjustment of the entire Kansas question. And there is no evidence to show that he does not still hold with the Administration to this position. Certainly, he has not yet recanted and repudiated it.

The Vice-President, then, in my humble opinion, is too closely identified in this matter with President BUCHANAN and the Administration to be acceptable in the North—or even, I trust, in many portions of the South. "Democrats" may now strive to ignore "Bleeding Kansas," and make it down for ever at their bidding. But it will *not* down. It will haunt and torture them still, this year and next, and there is no help for it. It will rise at their love-feasts at home and at Charleston, and appal the "unterrified."

I have nothing, Sir, against Mr. BRECKINRIDGE personally. He is a splendid specimen of the Kentucky gentleman, the Kentucky lawyer and the Kentucky orator, polished and accomplished to a very high degree. And as Vice-President of the United States, in the Chair of the Senate of the United States, his deportment has been eminently dignified, graceful and impartial. But, as a politician, seeking the highest office in the gift of the American people, his course hitherto would hardly secure to him, in a national election, the majority of the popular vote even in his own native State. Your obedient servant,

PONTIAC.

The Usury Laws.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As much has been written of late in reference to reforming the currency, I beg to submit the following propositions for the perusal of such as take an interest in the subject.

In the first place a Bullion Bank, or any other institution calculated to accumulate a supply of specie, is only valuable in so far as it renders the currency more sound by contracting its limits, and credit is valuable, on the other hand, in so far as it expands the currency, and so gives employment to labor, which is always dependant upon the activity of trade. This being the case, it is evident that it may be as fatal to the true interests of the country to contract too much for the sake of safety, as it is to expand too much for the sake of activity, and, therefore, the true policy to be pursued is to seek such a remedy as will, if possible, secure the one advantage without unnecessarily sacrificing the other, and this, it seems to me, could best be managed by abolishing the usury laws, as applicable both to banks and individuals.

Money being a merchantable article like anything else, the proportion of supply and demand should alone regulate the price; and, were this to be the case we should be saved from those sudden and violent fluctuations which are the true cause of so much disaster and trial to our merchants. Under such a system the price of money would advance gradually as soon as the business of the country commenced to exceed its legitimate limits, thus giving timely warning to all to take in sail, and, at same time, checking the demand from such parties as were not really in need of money; whereas, under the present system, as the banks are obliged to adhere to the legal rate of 7 per cent., a fictitious demand is at once created by the desire of those who have claims upon the banks wishing to secure all they can in good time, thus forcing the banks to lend all their available means to those who least need them, and to refuse accommodation almost entirely to those who are actually dependent upon them.

Another great advantage of doing away with the usury laws as applicable to banks is, that it would admit of their paying interest on deposits at such a rate as would admit of their making a profit, and, at same time, make it no object for the depositors to withdraw their funds in order to employ them in the open market. In fact, to sum it all up in a few words, it would admit of banks acting as agents in loaning money, and put a stop to all violent fluctuations and their consequent "panics."

The Fry Divorce Case.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT—THE LADY'S FATHER MEMORIALIZES THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE—LETTER FROM THE WEST POINT GENTLEMAN.

The Fry divorce case, in which parties in Philadelphia are concerned, has assumed a new phase. We have published the petition of Mrs. FRY for a divorce from her husband, with the letter written by the lady to her friend at West Point. The Philadelphia *News* gives a petition addressed to the Legislature, on Mrs. FRY'S behalf, by her father, Mr. JOHN GRIGG, and a letter from the West Point party, who turns out to be a cadet in the Military Academy, by name O. J. WAGNER. These documents are interesting.

The father, Mr. GRIGG, makes serious charges against Mr. FRY. His petition is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:

The Petition of John Grigg, of the City of Philadelphia, humbly sheweth:

That Horace B. Fry, in his answer to his wife's petition for divorce, has wantonly and unnecessarily libeled your petitioner in such a manner as to constrain him to intervene, and to present the following statement on behalf of his unhappy child, Emily L. Fry, whose minority, inexperience and helplessness, demand all the protection which a father, under the distressing circumstances of her condition, may be permitted to afford.

After a long, and I trust a well-spent life, at an advanced age, without any fault of my own, I find myself suddenly stricken down, my heart broken, and my hearth made desolate, by the deepest sorrow that ever fell upon man. Not satisfied with the tortures to which Mr. Fry has already subjected me by robbing me of my child in the eager pursuit of her fortune, by cruelly and inhumanly drawing her into indiscretion, and by systematically, in the public newspapers and elsewhere, traducing her character as a wife, he still further seeks to gratify his malignant disposition by charging me with becoming "a willing instrument" in all her alleged "outrages on propriety," and with so conducting myself as "to destroy whatever sense of right she might still possess."

Against these charges I present my most solemn denial. The statement of Mr. Fry, in all these particulars, is absolutely false. I neither countenanced any "outrages on propriety," nor became "a willing instrument" in perpetrating them, nor have I at any time so conducted myself as to "destroy a sense of right" in my child. My offence against Mr. Fry has no greater extent than the expression of an opinion that no *gentleman* would open his wife's letters; and after I saw that the happiness of my child was destroyed—that the cruelty of her husband had driven her into indiscretion, but not crime—that she was determined to escape from his tyranny, even if she became a ruined and hopeless outcast—and that under the allegation of guilt her reputation was exposed to certain destruction, I told her that, although I would not take her away from her husband, if she determined to leave him, the doors of her father's house should not be closed against her. In all this I did no more than any father, with a human heart, would have done. I did not then believe it possible that any husband having a spark of manly sensibility about him, would desire to live with a wife after he had become convinced, as Mr. Fry pretended to be, that she was guilty of conjugal infidelity, and after he had made his convictions known to his numerous friends, agents, spies and advisers. But in this I was deceived. The mercenary motives which actuated the matrimonial fortune-hunter when he laid his snare still governed him in clinging to his victim.

My daughter has stated, under oath, that Mr. Fry acknowledged to her that he "married her for her money." This charge he attempts to parry by the intimation that she had no fortune to expect during my life; that "she had nothing at all at the time," and "never did, and does not now possess any;" that "she was likely to have nothing except by the will of her father, a man in the full vigor of health." I am *not* in the full vigor of health. I am nearly 70 years old, and am rapidly going to my grave, with many sorrows and infirmities. But no man knows better than Mr. Fry that his statement, in all that relates to this part of the case, is artful and deceptive. To prove it so, I am reluctantly compelled to state the provisions which I made before and since the marriage, to promote the comfort and happiness of my daughter and her husband, I purchased the house in which they lived, paid for it the sum of $30,000. I improved it and furnished it with everything necessary for their comfort, even including the coal, groceries and wines in the cellar, at the additional cost of over $9,000. These purchases were made in July preceding the marriage. I afterwards furnished my daughter with money sufficient to pay the expenses of her bridal trip. On the 3d of September, 1858, I gave Mr. Fry himself $500 to purchase the marketing, and told him when that was exhausted I would furnish more. I have but two daughters. I have settled $6,000 per annum on the other.

Mr. Fry knew very well, from the affection I have always shown for my children, that it would be a pleasure to me to do equal justice to all of them, and to make immediate and ample provision for their comfort; and yet, with a brazen effrontery that stands without a parallel, he attempts to impeach my daughter's statement under oath, of his avowed mercenary motives, by a prevarication shamefully false in spirit and in truth.

I have already said that Mr. Fry has systematically endeavored to destroy the reputation of my child, and to prejudice even her parents against her. As a proof of this I annex to this statement the United States *Police Gazette* of Sept. 18, 1858, containing a scandalous attack upon her character as a wife. That paper was sent to my house on Sept. 19, 1858, with an envelope, which bore the direction "John Grigg, Esq., 1823 Walnut-street, Philadelphia." I am acquainted with Mr. Fry's handwriting, and, from my knowledge of it, I believe the direction on the envelope already mentioned to be the disguised handwriting of Horace B. Fry. I annex the depositions of the other witnesses, acquainted with his writing, establishing the same fact.

This act is in exact correspondence with his whole conduct in relation to my daughter, as the following facts will show: When it became painfully manifest that my daughter's happiness could not be promoted by any longer continuance in a state of matrimony with Mr. Fry, I anxiously sought for the means of obtaining her liberation in the mode least likely to cause a public scandal; and this, not only for her sake, but for that of Mr. Fry. It was therefore at my suggestion that three mutual friends, all well-known and highly respectable citizens, were authorized by me, and kindly undertook the office, to suggest to Mr. Fry—who it was presumed, under the circumstances alleged by himself, was also desirous of a legal separation—that he should apply to the Legislature for a divorce on the ground of my daughter's desertion, promising, on my part, that no objection should be made to it. He took time to consider the matter, and then declined it, with a full knowledge when he did so that the present application would be the alternative.

That he declined the mode least injurious to both parties, either to enable him to gratify his fiendish purpose of destruction, or his morbid appetite for newspaper notoriety, or in the hope of extorting money to secure his coöperation in the measure least injurious and least painful to all parties, I solemnly believe. I think his conduct shows this. He has not been contented with writing one answer to the petition of my child, and sending it in the usual form to the Legislature, but has written three answers, all of which have been printed and extensively published through his agency. The last answer, and the most slanderous, was published in pamphlet form and circulated in this City on the 5th of February, 1859. It was again published in a Sunday paper (*Sunday Dispatch*) on the 6th of February, 1859, and was not presented to the Legislature until Monday, the 7th of February, 1859. This shows his systematic determination wantonly and malignantly to destroy her character.

Mr. Fry denies that my daughter had a hemorrhage of the lungs at West Point, and says it was only a bleeding of the nose. This statement is evidently made to destroy the force of the allegation that the hemorrhage had been produced by mental excitement arising from his own inhuman conduct. But Mr. Fry's statement is shown to be false by the testimony of Dr. Samuel P. Moore, the physician who attended her at West Point. Within the last few days, Dr. Moore, as I can prove by a highly respectable citizen of Philadelphia, has distinctly stated to that citizen that he attended Mrs. Fry for *hemorrhage of the lungs;* that this was the nature of her complaint; and that it *was caused by trouble and mental excitement.* In this particular Mr. Fry is also contradicted by another gentleman to whom he stated, on the morning after it occurred, that his wife was suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs. The gentleman to whom I refer is Cadet O. J. Wagner, of West Point. I annex a letter from him, written on the 5th of February, 1859, at West Point, before he had seen the scandalous publication which Mr. Fry calls his Answer to the Petition for Divorce. Before introducing Mr. Wagner's letter, it may be proper to state that in an interview with Mr. Fry's two chosen representatives to West Point (Mr. Charles Williams and Mr. P. L. Yorke, of this City,) Mr. Wagner had positively denied that any criminal correspondence had taken place between himself and my daughter, and had assured them that nothing improper or indelicate had taken place in their intercourse at West Point, and that nothing had occurred but the indiscretion of writing a letter in answer to one received from her.

In relation to that statement, Mr. Charles Williams, the agent of Mr. Fry, so late as the 20th of September, 1858—nine days after my daughter had left her husband—wrote a letter to Mr. Wagner, in which he says: "Not one word did you tell but what I believed then, as I do now; and I unhesitatingly declare that I believe ALL YOUR INTERCOURSE WITH HER, as with me, to be that of A HIGH-MINDED, UPRIGHT GENTLEMAN, though wrong and indiscreet, as you admitted, in writing the letter you did."

As Charles Williams was the chosen agent of Mr. Fry, in the transaction of this especial business, the statement of Mr. Williams is necessarily, therefore, the statement of Mr. Fry. As Mr. Fry has thus admitted that Mr. Wagner was guilty of nothing more than an indiscretion—which the evidence shows he corrected by the only means in his power—and as Mr. Fry has also thus admitted that Mr. Wagner was fully believed "then" and "now," and is "A HIGH-MINDED, UPRIGHT GENTLEMAN," I subjoin Mr. Wagner's letter to me, of the 5th of February, 1859, as entitled to full credit, and which Mr. Fry at least has no right to gainsay.

It will be perceived from that letter that Mr. Fry himself knew that Mrs. Fry suffered from a hemorrhage of the lungs, although he now chooses to deny it. It is also apparent, from the same letter, that Mr. Fry introduced Mr. Wagner to Mrs. Fry, and requested him to pay attention to her, although he now chooses to deny the latter branch of this statement.

It is further shown by Mr. Wagner's letter, that the story of cruelty and outrage perpetrated on my daughter was not newly got up, as Mr. Fry alleges, but that those outrages had produced their effect upon her health and spirits at West Point, so as to attract notice there; and that, on being interrogated, she then and there related substantially the same narrative of her wrongs which she has stated in her petition for a divorce.

After Mr. Fry had told her that he would intercept her letters to her father, and not only close the channel of communication with her natural friend and protector, but would prejudice his mind against her by his own stories, it was natural that a young and inexperienced child, as she is, should communicate her sorrows to the first sympathizing friend that she met. Mr. Fry is fully responsible for the imprudence of this act, and for all the consequences which flowed from it. The husband who undertakes to close the channels of communication between parent and child, at a time he is committing outrages upon the child, is destitute of any manly feeling. The letter of Mr. Wagner also establishes the fact that the letters which passed between that gentleman and my daughter were obtained by Mr. Fry through the fraudulent and false pretence that his agents were acting on behalf of myself and my daughter, and under the most solemn "assurance on honor" that "no possible use would ever be made of the correspondence," and that the mutual return of the letters "would end the matter finally."

The means made use of to obtain this correspondence, and the reference to it, and misrepresentations of its contents in Mr. Fry's answer, prove that he is not governed by the ordinary rules of honor or even of common honesty. And the fact, admitted in his answer, and otherwise fully susceptible of proof, that he intercepted the letter which he publishes, by getting it out of the Post-office, thereby violating the act of Congress, and subjecting himself to indictment, and to a fine of $500 and one year's imprisonment, proves that he as recklessly disregards the laws of his country as he does those of honor and honesty. A man who would do these things is capable of anything else to which his interest or his passion may prompt. Such a man has no right to expect that the Legislature will place any credit whatever in his unsupported, contradictory and false statements.

Mr. Fry states in his answer, that "he had been only a few days married when he found" his wife's "disposition restive under any suggestion which was contrary to her impulses or inclination—a trait *which had been carefully concealed during their engagement*"—and that his "relation as a husband, so far as it implied guardianship and control, she never desired to recognize *from the hour of her marriage.*" That this statement is wilfully false, is manifest from his own letters from West Point. In one written to me, bearing date West Point, 5th of August, 1858, he states in relation to my daughter, that the short distance in life's journey that she had gone with him had "thus far been PERFECTLY HAPPY, and the promises of its continuance is MORE FAVORABLE than is usually found." "I thought, to-day," (continues Mr. Fry in that letter,) "that the saying, the time during which a young lady is engaged to be married is spent in wearing a mask, *did Emmy great injustice.*" In another letter, addressed to my son, John M. Grigg, and received by him in Europe, Mr. Fry says, under date of West Point, Aug. 14, 1858: "Our wedding was a MOST HAPPY ONE, and I have since then NOTHING to record but a CONTINUANCE of the HAPPINESS then commenced, and which *bids fair to continue in undiminished amount for Emily's and my life.*" These letters from himself prove beyond denial that the representations of misconduct and concealment from "the hour of her marriage" are absolutely and wilfully false.

Mr. Fry admits in his answer that he did on one occasion "express himself as the sudden passion prompted." He also admits that he had asked her to pardon him for his misconduct. On another occasion, when he was endeavoring to secure an arrangement to live separate, under the same roof with his wife, he offered in my presence to ask her pardon. What his particular offences were for which he sought pardon he has not stated, but his repeated applications for forgiveness prove that repeated injuries had been perpetrated by him, and that he was himself fully conscious of them. Their nature may be understood from the statement, under oath, of my daughter, in her petition.

I commenced life as a poor plow boy. I am a plain, blunt man, and address myself in plain, blunt phrase to men of humane feelings and sensibilities. Although my daughter had been driven by the cruelty of her husband to the very verge of ruin, I believe her to be as innocent of crime as when in her infancy she hung upon her mother's breast. As her father and natural guardian, I ask that the control of her heartless and incompetent husband may be dissolved, and that she may be placed under my protection and care. I ask this as a measure most necessary to her safety, in the firm belief that her statement is true in every particular, and that it is as fully corroborated as can ever be expected with respect to acts of cruelty inflicted by an artful husband in the seclusion of the domestic chamber.

If her statement should not be deemed satisfactory, it must be manifest that Mr. Fry himself has shown ample reasons to influence the Legislature in their discretion to dissolve the bonds of matrimony. He has charged her with "conjugal infidelity;" he has fraudulently and unlawfully possessed himself of her correspondence; he has made a dishonorable use of that correspondence; he has degraded her character as far as he could by the heedless publication of his slanders; he has shown that he has neither respect for her feelings, regard for her rights, nor confidence in her purity as a woman. These facts appear, independent of my daughter's statement, and must be manifest to every one. No humane man would desire to force a woman to continue under matrimonial bonds with a husband who had thus treated her. No husband with manly sensibilities would wish to hold in his conjugal embraces a wife thus publicly repudiated by himself. In either aspect of the case, I humbly pray that the bonds of matrimony between the said Horace B. Fry and my daughter, Emily L. Fry, may be dissolved.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.,

JOHN GRIGG.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 10th day of February, 1859. CHAS. F. HELFRICHT.

[Here follow several letters from Mr. FRY to Mr. GRIGG, dated at West Point in August, 1858, and expressing great love for Mrs. FRY.]

THE CADET'S LETTER.

MILITARY ACADEMY,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1859.

MR. GRIGG—*Sir:* I am induced to make you the following statement, in the hope of being able to place in its true light the matter to which it refers:

About the beginning of the month of August, 1858, I was introduced to Mr. Horace B. Fry by a mutual friend, and a few minutes afterward by him (Mr. Fry) to his wife. A few days afterwards I called upon Mr. Fry at the hotel where he was then staying, and had with him a conversation, during which the ladies accompanying him were referred to, and he remarked that he would be most happy to have me better acquainted with them, and to have me show them as much attention as I could. I did not meet these ladies during this visit, as I had not time to wait on them. Some days afterwards I met them, and from this time our acquaintance gradually progressed. During its continuance I visited Mrs. Fry at the hotel frequently, accompanied her to the Cadet "Hops," and occasionally walked with her. Mr. Fry always seemed pleased to meet me, and never made the least objection to my attentions to his wife. I met him more frequently alone than otherwise, as he was seldom in the parlors of the hotel, during the time at which we were allowed to visit there.

I met Mrs. Fry generally when there were a number of persons around us, and cannot remember being with her a single time at which we might be entirely free from observation. I do most solemnly avow that all my personal intercourse with her was such as might freely occur between a gentleman and a lady, and was governed by principles of friendship and honor. There never was a single indelicate word, thought or allusion exchanged by us, and our conversation was generally upon those topics about which intelligent persons are accustomed to speak.

After I had known Mrs. Fry for some time, I asked her why it was that she so frequently looked sad and troubled? After some hesitation she told me that herself and Mr. Fry did not agree well together; that he frequently treated her harshly, and vented his temper upon her; that she found it impossible to please him, for when she agreed to anything, he immediately changed his mind in reference to it; that he several times told her that she should be thankful to him for having raised her to the high position that she would occupy in society as his wife; that she had not been accustomed to good society, and that he would show her what good society was.

On one occasion after this, she told me that the night before Mr. Fry had thrown her from the chair on which she had been sitting. She once told me that Mr. Fry wished her to go with him to visit his brother, but that she did not feel well enough to go. She afterwards told me that she had concluded to go, as it would probably please him, and it was not very far to travel. On the morning proposed for the trip I saw that the lady did not go, and when I inquired the reason, she told me that Mr. Fry did not seem to care to have her go. One morning she told me that the evening before, after returning from a "hop," Mr. Fry had locked the door when she came in and had threatened to shoot her, and that he did go to his trunk for his pistols, but that he did not take them out. I asked her if she was not afraid that he would really do so some time. She said that she did not believe he would dare to do it. She also told me that he swore at her most terribly.

One morning I met Mr. Fry alone at guard mounting, and I made the usual inquiries after the health of the ladies. He told me that Mrs. Fry was not well—that she had had a hemorrhage of the lungs the evening before. When I met the lady again, I asked her about her illness, and she told me that Mr. Fry had been so violent as to excite her excessively, and to bring on a hemorrhage.

All this, as told to me from time to time, excited my sympathy, and I endeavored to console and advise the lady. She seemed to be anxious to be separated from Mr. Fry, and I endeavored to explain to her how unfortunate and unpleasant her position would be in such a case. She said she could not possibly be more unhappy than she was. I advised her not to act without the consent of her parents, and she told me that she would appeal to you. She afterwards told me that Mr. Fry said that, if she wrote to her father, he would take care that he should get a very different story from hers. On another occasion she told me that he had proposed a divorce, and had told her that he would speak to his lawyer as soon as he went home.

After Mrs. Fry's return home, I received from her a letter, the contents of which were simply a statement that the relations between Mr. Fry and herself were unchanged; that he still acted as before, and that he had laughed at the idea of fulfilling his promise about the divorce, and that she had told her mother all about the affair. This letter I answered, and in my answer I renewed my advice that she should rely solely upon her parents, and be guided entirely by them. About the same time I received a daguerreotype, accompanied by a short note. This note, which merely contained an account of another difficulty with her husband, I threw away.

Shortly after this—about the 6th day of September, 1858—there came to this place a Mr Charles Williams, accompanied by Mr. P. L. Yorke, both of Philadelphia. These gentlemen presented me with a note of introduction from Mr. Horace B. Fry, and Mr. Williams told me that he came to see me as a friend, not only of Mr. Fry, but also of Mrs. Fry and yourself, her father; and on behalf of all concerned, he wished to make a proposition to me. He said that Mr. Fry had read my letter, and that he deemed it a criminal correspondence, and that if I did not agree to cease all further communication with the lady in question, and give up whatever mementoes, letters, &c., I had received from her, he would at once proceed to take such legal measures, both civil and military, as would bring about my proper punishment.

I refused at once to yield to any such proposals denied positively the insinuations as to a criminal correspondence with the lady, and refused to be coerced into any such dishonorable agreement. Mr. Williams handed me a paper, which appeared to be carefully and formally drawn, and which contained these propositions and insinuations.

After reading it, I again denied most unhesitatingly the innuendoes and assertions, and declined being forced into compliance. Mr. Williams then stated that he was certain that there was no intention to force me to do anything; that, if the writing seemed to read in that sense, I ought to make some allowance for the excited state of Mr. Fry's feelings. He told me that the lady's father (yourself) was desirous that the matter should be arranged in this way, and that the idea was merely to keep an unfortunate matter from the public. He said he was anxious that I should understand him as being entirely honest in his actions, and that he desired me to regard all my communications with him as upon the side of truth and honor.

I acknowledged that, under the circumstances, I would not attempt to have any communication with the lady in opposition to the wishes of her husband, and of you, her father; but that I was by no means inclined to give up the letter which I received from her. He said there was no reason why I should hesitate to give it to him, as no one should see it, as he would give it to the lady herself, and that he would explain to her how I felt in reference to it. He said that there was no doubt but that such an arrangement would be satisfactory to all concerned, since all that was desired was that there should be a proper assurance that no trouble should arise in the future from this letter; and further to assure me of this, he said he would forward to me my letter, and that all copies of it should be destroyed, and that no further use should be made of any such thing.

He again begged me to understand that he was a friend to all parties, and would not advise me to do anything which was not for the good of all interested. In the understanding then that he would give the letter to the lady herself, I agreed to place it in his charge, and did give it to him in an envelope, which I do not remember to have sealed, although I may possibly have done so. If my recollection serves me, I made at the foot of the paper which Mr. Williams had, notes in pencil, denying the imputation it contained. I took no copy of the paper nor of my memoranda added to it, and can speak of it only in this general way. Our interview was a very hurried one. Mr. Williams, in his note to me requesting an interview, said that he must leave in the first line for New-York, and during our conversation the desirability of his early departure was several times mentioned. I consulted my friend respecting the matter, and had none present at the time of our meeting—two circumstances which I have since much regretted. I kept no copy of Mrs. Fry's letter to me, nor of this paper which I have referred to, and which had evidently been prepared before Mr. Williams came to West Point, nor of the additions which I had made to it. Those matters I did not think of at the time. It was under the assurances on honor which I had received from Mr. Williams that no possible use would ever be made of the correspondence, and that my compliance with the proposals would promote the welfare of the parties concerned, and end the matter finally. It did not occur to me that it would be advisable to take any precautions against a misunderstanding or deception. Before leaving this gentleman, the last charge was that he should deliver the letter to the lady, and he said he certainly would do as I wished.

After this I received from Mr. Williams a letter dated Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1858, inclosing my letter, and commencing with these words:

"DEAR SIR: The two articles you intrusted to my care, I have delivered as promised to the party in person."

With this I could not help but be contented. I believed that this gentleman had fulfilled his promises to me, and that the letter was in the hands of its original writer. Shortly afterwards a newspaper, the *Sunday Transcript*, was placed in my hands, and an article in reference to this affair was pointed out to me. This was equally scurrilous and libelous, and would lead to impressions which would be without a particle of truth for a foundation. I immediately wrote to Mr. Williams, to discover, if possible, how it was that this matter had gotten abroad in the form which it had taken, and why it was not suppressed or denied. He answered me, by a letter dated Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1858, in which he disclaims for himself, Mr. Yorke and Mr. Fry, all share in the giving publicity to the matter, and regrets exceedingly that the affair had reached the public ear. He assigned no reason for there being no effort made to suppress the story, or to put it in another light.

Since that time I have seen nothing further in reference to the matter until this present. I have never since then held any communication with Mrs. Fry, either directly or indirectly, having neither written nor received any letters from her. The present agitation of the matter has led me to believe that the promises made to me have never been fulfilled. Mr. Williams assured me that no use whatever would be made of the correspondence or of the letter which I placed in his charge. I did not read him this letter, nor did he himself read it in my presence. I gave no consent that it should be read by any one, much less that it should be copied. I never would have given it up on any such understanding. If it has been copied by any one, the conditions under which I parted with it have been most dishonorably violated.

I have within the last few days been informed, that previous to the visit of these gentlemen to West Point, a sealed letter addressed to me had been intercepted and opened, and that this letter has always been and is now withheld from me. No reference was ever made by these gentlemen in my presence, either by direct statement, hint or otherwise, that such a letter was in existence, and I was entirely unaware of the fact up to this time. The intercepting and opening of this letter was, to speak most mildly, a glaring violation of the law. The care with which its existence was concealed from me is a tacit acknowledgment of a conviction of the disgraceful character of the proceeding. The entire circumstances, taken in connection, convince me that, being aware of the difficulties in the way of my acting in the matter, dishonorable advantage has been taken of me, with a view to malign an innocent lady's character, and to endanger my own. Such an action cannot but be regarded as dishonorable and ungentlemanly in the extreme, and I need scarcely say that I shall make the most strenuous efforts to prevent the consummation of so disgraceful an end. Most respectfully yours, &c.,

O. J. WAGNER, Cadet U. S. M. A.

The Commutation Tax—An Indignant Appeal.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a peaceful citizen, inclined to compromises, and therefore, in September last, purchased for seventy-five cents my release from the calls of my country. I was surprised yesterday to receive a brief and ungrammatical notice, in which, after naming with much precision my regiment and company, (the very sight of this information aroused a martial ardor in my breast,) Mr. ———, Marshal, informed me that he had a warrant against me, and that by calling at his office and settling, I would save further expense. Mr. ———, Marshal, further explains to me that "Your not appearing at the Court of Appeals to give your excuse (if any you had) you were fined by default." The notice is concluded by the figures $3 85, which the attentive Marshal has underscored.

Why should I receive this notice? Why, after disbursing seventy-five cents, should I be invited to face the gallant and greasy warriors assembled in Court-Martial? There is a popular rumor that the constitutions of these brave men require frequent and large doses of oysters. Was my seventy-five cents expended in that way, and has the remembrance of my payment passed away with the flavor of the oyster? I warn these warriors that the people are becoming aroused. Let them fancy the horrid future of an attack made on them at the moment of their martial deliberations. Crippled by their uniforms and weapons, what resistance could they then make? I solemnly and sadly beg them to remember that there is a limit to human endurance; that an oppressed people will, sooner or later, revenge their injuries, and who does not shudder at the idea of my indignant regiment rebelliously impaling its General on his own sword?

A VOICE FROM THE RANKS.

How to Save Life in Case of Fire.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with interest, in your paper of this morning, some useful remarks "how to save life in case of fire." Believing that any hints on this important subject might be valuable, I now send you the description of a plan which has been tried with great success in London. At numerous points are stationed "fire escapes," consisting of a long ladder on wheels, and which can be extended by a simple contrivance so as to reach a great height; surrounding the ladder is a strong canvas covering stretched on hoops which thus forms a kind of cylinder, stretching from top to bottom, sufficiently large to allow the passage inside of a grown person. Grown people, and especially children, are thus entirely protected, for should they slip off the ladder they would slide down without injuring themselves. This would, therefore, prevent the accidents often happening from fright. As the wheels upon which the ladder is mounted are near the bottom, the ladder is easily raised to the window of a dwelling, the wheels thus forming a lever for that purpose.

On an alarm of fire firemen immediately go after the "Escape," and, when required, raise it at once to the windows of the dwelling. These "Escapes" have been the means of saving the lives of a great many persons, and are, consequently, much liked.

Your obedient servant, A. W.

An Appeal to the Charitable.

The ladies of the Hudson River Industrial School Association present themselves once more before a generous public, asking it to aid them in their efforts to educate and partially clothe a class of children, who, but for such means must be left to increase the number of miserable beings who are already too often seen in our streets. Grateful for the generosity which has thus far supported them, they ask with confidence for a continuance of it, and they ask not only for the substantial means of keeping up the School, but for hearty coöperation and sympathy in their work.

The School, formerly in Twenty-eighth-street, may now be found at the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.

Donations may be left with Mrs. ROBERT RAY, No. 221 West Twenty-eighth-street; Mrs. E. D. SMITH, No. 229 West Twenty-first-street; Mrs. JOHN PAINE, No. 140 Fifth-avenue, or with ROBERT RAY, Esq., No. 54 Wall-street, and JOHN PAINE, Esq., No. 47 Wall-street. N.

Mr. G. W. Mountfort, American Consul at Canada, who is at present in Boston on a furlough, was knocked down by a horse on Saturday night, and in the fall broke his arm a little above the wrist.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday, Feb. 15.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 32 to 36, 40, 43, 45, 46, 49 to 52, 7, 54, 57, 6, 55, 58, 59.

Circuit.—Nos. 2949, 509, 461, 951, 41, 57, 35, 177, 9, 143, 157, 159, 163, 165, 171, 175, 185, [illegible], 198, 1461, 277, 199½, 522, 555, 474.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—Nos. 323, 419, 411, 412, 414, 417, 422, 423, 3, 416, 267, 430, 431, 440, 441, 444, 445, 446, 448, 449, 399, 321, 165, 852, 443, 447.

Common Pleas—Part I.—Nos. 639, 640, 641, 643, 644, 645, 648, 649, 651, 653, 654, 655, 283, 335, 336. Part II.—Nos. 189, 406, 145, 625, 627, 631, 64, 236, 633, 635 to 638, 144, 174.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Feb. 14.

Before Judge Betts.

GENERAL AVERAGE—SURVEYS ON SHIP—EXPENSES OF CREW.

John Denbreens et al. vs. John P. Lawrence et al. This was a libel filed by the owners of the Dutch brig *Lieutenant Admiral Collomberg* to recover freight on a cargo of fruit from Palermo to New-York, consigned to the respondent. The vessel was under charter, and a bill of lading was also executed by the master. The brig sailed Dec. 15, 1855, and, meeting a violent storm, was so injured as to be compelled to bear away for Lisbon for repairs. The oranges and lemons, being found in a perishing condition, were landed and stored in a suitable place at Lisbon, while the vessel was undergoing repairs, and were picked over, and all the decayed thrown out, and the rest properly packed in boxes and reladen on board, and the vessel, after receiving repairs, sailed from Lisbon on the 4th March, 1856, and arrived in New-York May 20, and delivered to the respondents all the cargo mentioned in the bill of lading, except 414 boxes of oranges and lemons lost as above mentioned, and except injuries arising from perils of the sea and the natural tendency of such cargo to decay.

The libelants claimed to recover the freight and also the respondent's portion, by way of general average, of the libelants' expenses by reason of the disasters to the vessel on the voyage.

Held, by the Court, that the owner of the cargo makes no question but that the perils and injuries incurred by the vessel on the voyage, made it necessary for the safety of the ship and cargo to bear away to Lisbon to refit.

That a right to contribution in general average for the remuneration, in part, of the loss so sustained, is secured to the ship-owner by the maritime law, although no part of the ship or her tackle was voluntarily sacrificed on the occasion. But the allowance is limited to the wages and provisions of the crew from the time of putting away for the port of necessity, and other expenses necessarily incurred during the detention for the benefit of all concerned.

That the expenses of the repairs of the ship fall on the ship alone, as well as expenditures for surveys upon the ship, and there is therefore in this case no ground for a claim for contribution further than respects the wages and provisions of the crew, during the period while the vessel was bearing away for Lisbon, and her necessary detention there.

That it was the duty of the ship-owner to determine promptly on the arrival of the vessel at Lisbon, whether she could be put in repair and complete her voyage, and if so, at once to commence the work.

That on the evidence everything necessary might have been done, and the vessel have been put again upon her voyage within three weeks after her arrival at Lisbon, and the period for the support of the crew must be limited to that time in the general average allowed.

Decree for libelants accordingly with a reference.

For libelants, Messrs. Owens and Vose. For respondents, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

EXCEPTIONS TO LIBEL—LIEN FOR SUPPLIES—FOREIGN PORT.

Benjamin M. Whitlock et al. vs. The Bark Thales.—This case came up on exceptions to the libel. The libel was filed to recover for supplies and repairs furnished to the vessel at Pensacola, in Florida, by Keyser, Judah & Co., in 1856, at the request of her master. Drafts were drawn for the amount of the repairs on one of the owners of the vessel, who resided in New-York, which were accepted and one of them wholly and the other partly paid. The libelants claimed to be the owners of the drafts and of the lien of Keyser, Judah & Co. for the repairs. The claimants excepted to the libel on the ground that the vessel being an American vessel, the repairs were not furnished in a foreign port and no lien existed therefor; that the libel did not show that the owners were absent from the place where the repairs were furnished; that it did not show what the liens were for, nor when nor how they were assigned to Keyser, Judah & Co., nor state what amount of repairs were furnished by them, or what amount of money was advanced by them and to whom.

Held, by the Court, that the first exception, which goes to the merits of the cause, would hardly have been taken prior to the decision of Pratt *vs.* Reed by the Supreme Court, (19 How., 359,) followed by the case of the People's Ferry Co. *vs.* Beers, (20 How., 393,) and the case of the *Cocrnine*, since decided in this District.

That the rule that a credit given to a vessel, on the application of her master in a foreign port, for necessary supplies, constitutes a lien on the vessel, if the master has no funds or credit at the place where the supplies are furnished, was fully examined and ratified in the case of Thomas *vs.* Osborne, (19 How. 22.)

That there is no manifest disaccord between the doctrines declared in Thomas *vs.* Osborne, and Pratt *vs.* Reed, as to the character and degree of the necessities required in order to render the advances procured in her favor a lien on the vessel, which it is necessary to consider in this case. The case of the *Cocrnine* in this Court was placed upon the facts and rule stated in Pratt *vs.* Reed, and does not attempt to extend that principle a shade beyond; and the case of the People's Ferry Co. *vs.* Beers does not involve any point of jurisdiction applicable to this case.

That a port of another State is a foreign port and was so considered in Pratt *vs.* Reed.

That the exception to the merits must, therefore, be overruled.

That the libel is full enough. It is not necessary to set out all the evidence on which the allegations rest, and the particulars and amounts which make up the claim are matters for reference or investigation on the trial.

Exceptions overruled and decree for libelants, unless the claimants answer to the merits within ten days and pay the costs to be taxed.

For libelants, Mr. McMahon. For claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

Before Judge Betts and a Jury.

UNDERVALUATION—GLASS.

The United States vs. Sixty-five Boxes containing Fluted Rough Plate-glass, and Sixteen Cases containing Colored Glass.—This was a libel of information filed to forfeit the goods for alleged undervaluation. The goods were sent to this country from Birmingham, by Chance, Brothers, the manufacturers, in July, 1855. The appraisers at the Custom-house advanced the price seventy-eight per cent. above the invoices, and thereupon this libel was filed to forfeit the goods.

The Government appraisers made up their valuation mainly from the printed price currents of James Hartley & Co., of Sunderland, England. The claimants showed that this lot of glass was made up of small squares cut from their accumulated stock for several years, after cutting out of the sheets the merchantable sizes. And the evidence of manufacturers in England, examined both for the Government and the claimants, by Commission, showed that these small pieces were not of the same value as the prices in Hartley's price current, and had been rather overestimated by the claimants than undervalued.

The case being thereupon submitted to the Jury, under the charge of the Judge, they returned in a few moments with a verdict in favor of the claimants.

For the United States, Mr. Hunt. For claimants, Mr. J. S. Ridgway.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Feb. 14.

DECISIONS.

The Union Bank, in the City of New-York vs. Gerritt S. Mott, impleaded with Jacob H. Mott.—Order affirmed with costs.

Retire F. Crocker vs. Stephen Crocker, &c.—The judgment of the Special Term, except so far as it awards costs to the defendants or either of them should be reversed and the complaint dismissed with costs as to those defendants also on the appeal.

Special Term.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of proving the last Will and Testament of Carl August Meisner, deceased.—Order on return of commission granted.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Edward L. Lynch vs. James Henderson.—Motion granted with $10 costs on defendant, stipulating not to sue.

Before Justice Clerke.

Charles W. Pierce et al. vs. Edward H. Fosdick et al.—Judgment for defendant with costs.

Emil Heinemann vs. Kilian V. R. Lansingh.—Judgment for plaintiff.

The People ex rel. John Pettigrew vs. Edward Cooper, Street Commissioner.—Motion for a mandamus denied, with costs.

OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The trial of Stephens was set down for to-day, but the cause not being ready, was adjourned to the first Monday of March. A panel of three hundred Jurors is ordered to be summoned for that day.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.

Before Justice Slosson.

The Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New-York vs. Bernard and Elizabeth Comasky.—This was an action to recover the possession of specific real property—a cottage occupied by defendants—under the following circumstances: Bernard Comasky is the son, and Elizabeth the widow, of Henry Comasky, the former gardener employed by the plaintiff, and who occupied the cottage in question on the Asylum grounds. Henry Comasky died in 1849. His son Bernard was then yet under age; but Mrs. Bernard made an agreement on his behalf with the Society, to continue him in his father's post, as gardener. In 1856 this employment was dissolved and it was understood, so plaintiffs allege, that the Comaskys should give up the possession of the cottage. They have not done so, however, and this suit is brought accordingly.

Mrs. Comasky does not defend. Bernard contends that he is not a proper party to the action, on the ground that he was not in possession of the premises at the commencement of the suit. It is not denied that he lived there with his mother; but it is urged that she is the only proper defendant; that the agreement of 1849, for the employment of Bernard as his father's successor, was not binding on him, inasmuch as he was not of age when it was made.

For plaintiffs, J. H. Anthon. For defendant, A. C. Morris.

Special Term.

Before Justice Hoffman.

John W. Bishop vs. William B. Miner and Francis C. Cantine.—Motion to discharge from arrest denied, with $7 costs.

Thomas Otis Le Roy et al. vs. Alfred Booth.—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Electa Ann Coon vs. John L. Coon.—Judgment of divorce granted, with an allowance of $24 per month for plaintiff as a suitable provision for her support during her natural life.

James W. Wiltse vs. William L. Northam.—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.

Before Judge Daly.

John Martin vs. The Mayor, &c.—The plaintiff is a licensed cartman. He brings this action to recover for the loss of his horse; alleging that on March 29, 1858, he was driving along the east side of Pier No. 32, East River, when his horse became frightened and backed off the pier. He charges that there was not a proper string-piece along that part of the pier; if there had been the cart could not have been backed off.

Defendants say they were not in possession of the pier at that time; it was held by J. H. King and the Union Ferry Company, and they deny they were under obligation to keep up a string-piece.

The plaintiff had a verdict for $235.

Mead and Taft for plaintiff; Richard Busteed, Esq., for defendants.

Recent Cases.

WHEN PARTY MAY BE EXAMINED ON COMMISSION IN HIS OWN BEHALF.

Fairbanks vs. Tregert.—(Supreme Court, General Term.) This was an appeal from an order, on application of defendant, directing that a commission issue to take the testimony of defendant abroad.

Roosevelt, J.—The code provides that a party to an action or proceeding may be examined as a witness, in his own behalf, the same as any other witness. As non-resident witnesses generally may have their testimony taken by commission or written interrogatories and cross-interrogatories, without the necessity of personal attendance in Court, it is insisted that, under the language above quoted, the same rule applies to non-resident parties. It is undoubtedly true, that the clause in which the above provision occurs, contains no limitation as to non-residence, while it does contain certain other specific restrictions, namely: First, that "the adverse party or person in interest" shall be "living" (although it is not perceived how a dead body can be an "adverse party or person,") second, that he shall not be the assignee or legal representative of a deceased person; third, that the party proposing to be examined shall give ten days' notice of such intended examination. And, applying the argument deduced from the maxim of *expressio unius exclusio alterius*, it would seem to follow that a non-resident party who wishes to be examined, need not for that purpose attend in person.

It is said, however, that a subsequent clause of the section in question overthrows this inference. That clause, on a careful perusal, will be found to be confined to the case of a party *receiving* a notice that his adversary intends to be examined, and not to apply to the case of a party *giving* a notice that he himself means to be a witness. It provides that, on receiving such notice of his adversary's intention to be examined—whether *viva voce* or on commission seems immaterial—he may, if a non-resident, have his own examination taken by commission. But it is asked, and very pertinently, if it was intended by the first clause that a non-resident might, in any event, be examined on commission, why insert another clause that he might do so in the particular event of his adversary's being examined? The provision, in that view of the section, would be entirely superfluous. We are bound, however, to give it some effect, if practicable. The only way of doing so is to regard it as limiting still further the generality of the previous language. And so interpreting it, the result would be—and certainly it is not an objectionable result—that if a party wishes to be a witness in his own behalf, whether he reside within or without the jurisdiction, he shall attend in person and submit to an examination in the face of the Court, unless the opposite party has seen fit, by his own act, to force him to be a witness, in which case, if a non-resident, he need not make a distant journey, but may have his testimony taken on written interrogatories and cross-interrogatories to be settled and transmitted to him.

This interpretation gives effect to all parts of the section, and merely requires the insertion in the first clause of the words "on the trial," which, it is obvious, were in the mind of the legislature, and are necessarily to be implied, in order to make the whole provision harmonious with itself, and reasonable in its operation. The first clause of the section, in that view, would read as follows: "A party to an action or proceeding may be examined (on the trial) as a witness in his own behalf, the same as any other witness."

Order appealed from reversed without costs.

MOTION TO DISSOLVE INJUNCTION—AFFIDAVITS.

Minor vs. Buckingham.—(Supreme Court, Special Term.) This was a motion to dissolve an injunction. The facts appear in the opinion.

Ingraham, J. The defendants move to dissolve an injunction. The injunction was granted solely upon the complaint. The defendants have filed their answer and now move to dissolve the injunction.

If the motion was made solely upon the complaint and answer verified in the usual manner, the plaintiff could not read affidavits in opposition to the motion. This was expressly held by the General Term of this District in Blatchford *vs.* the New-York & New-Haven Railroad Company, 7 Abbott's Pr. R. 322, and in that decision I concurred.

In this case, however, the answers set up new matter as a defence, and the answers are not verified by the party, but by the attorney, who, in his affidavit attached to the answers, states that he is personally acquainted with each and every of the matters and things set forth and alleged in the answer, and that all the matters set forth in the answer are true of his own personal knowledge.

The answer, with the usual verification, is received only as denying the equities alleged in the complaint; and for that reason, the plaintiff is not permitted to contradict the allegations contained in it.

In the case referred to, it is evident that the decision was made in reference to an answer verified in the usual manner. But here we have an affidavit made by the attorney, that the matters stated in the answer are within his personal knowledge, and are true. This is not only a verification of the answer as required by the Code, but it is also an affidavit containing a positive averment of the truth of all the facts contained in the answer, as fully as if made in a separate affidavit. In such a case I think this is to be regarded as an affidavit made by the attorney, as much as if he had repeated in a separate paper the matters set up in the answer. The motion is therefore made upon affidavit with the answer, and brings the case within the provisions of section 226 of the Code, which allows the plaintiff to oppose the motion by affidavits in addition to that on which the injunction was granted.

The plaintiff may, therefore, oppose this motion on affidavits; and for that purpose the same may be reheard on notice of two days, to be given by either party.

MORTGAGE ON STOCK OF GOODS—PRIORITY OF LIEN.

Tiffany vs. Warren, Moran & Co.—(Supreme Court Circuit.) This was an action brought to try the title to a large and valuable stock of silk and fancy goods, formerly belonging to Seaman & Muir, who carried on business at No. 321 Broadway. The facts shown on the trial were as follows: Seaman & Muir required advances, and through the influence of Mr. Tiffany Messrs. Garner & Co. were induced to discount the acceptances by Seaman & Muir of the drafts of the Paris house, through whom the goods were ordered. Between July and the end of September 1851, they had advanced to Seaman & Muir to enable them to pay for their imported goods over $67,000, and in addition, during August and September 1851 they loaned to them over $54,000 in cash. To secure them Seaman & Muir executed to them a chattel mortgage on their stock of goods contained in their store and on any accession thereto. This mortgage was never filed in the Register's office.

On the 2d of October, 1851, Seaman & Muir stopped payment, and the same afternoon, in consequence of a letter received from them, Garner & Co. went to their store with the mortgage and claimed to take possession of the goods. They were now informed that another mortgage on the same stock, prior in date to that which they held, had been delivered by Seaman & Muir to Warren, Moran & Co., to secure an indebtedness, exceeding $40,000, and soon afterwards, the latter parties also entered the store with their mortgage, and claimed the possession of the goods. This mortgage also had never been filed in the Register's Office.

The parties remained in the store during the whole night, asserting their respective rights, and negotiating for an amicable settlement. Finally Seaman & Muir proposed that they should divide the property *pro rata* according to the amount of their respective debts. To this Garner & Co. agreed, but Warren, Moran & Co. positively refused to assent. Seaman & Muir thereupon delivered to Garner & Co. a bill of sale of all their goods, and gave them the possession thereof. Early next morning Warren, Moran & Co. issued an execution on a judgment for $27,500, that had been confessed in their favor by Seaman & Muir, under which the Sheriff levied upon the goods.

Thereupon Mr. Tiffany, who, in the meantime, had purchased the stock from Garner & Co., brought this action and replevied them.

The question was, which of the two parties had the better title to the goods. The defendants, Warren Moran & Co., claimed that the property having been taken and sold by Tiffany, they were entitled to recover damages against him to the amounts of their mortgage and execution.

Justice Sutherland instructed the Jury that the defendants by the levy on the 3rd of October under their execution against Seaman & Muir, acquired no lien upon the property, because by the bill of sale previously executed by the latter to Garner & Co., they had parted with all their right and interest therein. That although the mortgage on the stock of goods in favor of Warren, Moran & Co., was prior in point of time to that delivered by Seaman & Muir to Garner & Co., yet as it had not been accompanied by an immediate delivery of goods, nor followed by an actual and continued change of possession, and as the mortgage had not been filed in the Register's office, it was absolutely void as against Garner & Co., who were subsequent mortgagees in good faith. That the result therefore was that Warren, Moran & Co., were not entitled to a verdict either for a return of property replevied or for damages either by virtue of their mortgage or their execution.

The Jury thereupon rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs, and assessed the value of the goods at $100,000, with six cents damages for the taking and detention under the levy. F. B. Cutting, John Van Buren, Wm. K. Thorn and Nelson Chase for plaintiffs; Chas. O'Conor, A. F. Smith and M. U. Divine for defendants.

NO JURISDICTION, NO COSTS.

Harriott vs. The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.—(Common Pleas, Special Term.)—In this case the plaintiff sued to recover from the defendants, a New-Jersey corporation, damages for injuries sustained by their running their train negligently and carelessly, thereby killing a bay mare belonging to plaintiff. Defendants answered, denying the negligence. The issue was brought to trial, when it appeared that plaintiff himself was a resident of New-Jersey. Thereupon the complaint was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The plaintiff appealed to the General Term, where this decision was affirmed. Thereupon the Clerk entered judgment for defendants, with costs. The plaintiff now moved to vacate this judgment.

Held, by Hilton, J., that the judgment for costs must be vacated. By the code costs are allowed *to the prevailing party on the judgment.* They are incident to, and follow upon, the judgment given. A judgment is "the final determination of the rights of the parties;" and until there has been such final determination, there can be no prevailing party entitled to costs. If the plaintiff had stated in his complaint that he resided in New-Jersey, and the defendants had demurred, on the ground that the Court had not jurisdiction of the subject of the action, a trial of the issue of law then presented would result in a final judgment; and a judgment given thereon would entitle the prevailing party to the costs allowed by section 303. Or if the defendants, instead of proceeding to trial had, upon a motion established the fact of plaintiff's non-residence by affidavit, the action would have been dismissed for want of jurisdiction to entertain it, and costs might have been allowed under §315. But the action was dismissed without giving any judgment or determining in the slightest degree the rights of the parties. The Court could not award costs to defendants. Where the Court has no jurisdiction of the principal question it has none of its consequences and incidents. (Matter of Ferguson, 9 Johns, 239.) Costs are an incident to the judgment. Having no power to give the one, the Court cannot award the other, unless expressly authorized so to do by statute. There is no such authority. Judgment vacated.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Feb. 14, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 80 bbls. Ashes; 3,514 bbls. Flour; 1,109 bushels Malt; 1,417 pkgs. Provisions, and 350 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are selling, in lots, at $5 62½@$5 68¾, chiefly at $5 68¾ ⅌ 100 ℔s. Pearls are in demand at $5 75@$5 87½, but are generally held at $6 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio is quite scarce, there being none in first hands. Other kinds are in moderate supply. Prices are very firm. Sales 430 bags Maracaibo at 11⅛c., and 100 bags Rio at 10¾c., ⅌ ℔.

COPPER—Some Refined Ingot changed hands, to-day, at 24½c. ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at about previous quotations. Sales 1,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ ℔..	9⅞	9⅞	10	10⅛
Middling, ⅌ ℔..	11⅝	11¾	11⅞	12
Middl'g Fair, ⅌ ℔.	12⅛	12⅜	12¾	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is more active for State and Western Flour to-day, and prices of desirable lots have advanced 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl. The demand for home use is good. Speculators are also disposed to purchase more freely. Sales have been reported of 11,500 bbls.

Unsound State, ⅌ bbl.	$4 00@ 4 65
Superfine State	5 25@ 5 40
Extra State	5 80@ 6 00
Superfine Western	5 25@ 5 45
Fancy Ohio	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 85@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 25@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 10@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 50@ 8 75

Canadian Flour is in request, and is worth from $6 40@$7 30 for low to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Southern finds ready buyers at firmer rates; sales—2,750 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 10 for mixed to straight, and $6 15@$8 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $3 60@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is more sought after at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Holders of desirable lots of Wheat are asking 3c.@5c. ⅌ bushel more for such than they claimed towards the close of last week; hence, though the demand is fair, the current movements are unimportant. Sales have been confined to 3,750 bushels, including prime red Pennsylvania, at $1 40; very good white Southern, at $1 60; and prime to very choice red Southern, at $1 40@$1 45. ⅌ bushel. Corn opens irregularly; sound old mixed Western is in demand, at 84c.@84½c. from store, and 85c. delivered, but is generally held at 87c.@88c. ⅌ bush.; 12,000 bushels changed hands at our lowest figures, in store. New Corn is less freely offered, and for the sound lots, here, holders are asking higher prices, which are obtainable for only small parcels, immediately required by purchasers. Sales 10,000 bushels, at 84c. for good White Southern; 86c. for choice yellow do., and 84c. for yellow Jersey, ⅌ bushel. Rye is quiet, yet quoted at from 82c.@88c., ⅌ bushel. Barley is moderately inquired for at steady prices; 75c.@$1 ⅌ bushel. Oats are in request at irregular figures; Canada and Prince Edward's Island, 62c.@65c.; Western, 61c.@64c.; State, 56c.@59c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c.@55c.; and Southern, 48c.@53c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Small lots of North River were sold at unchanged rates.

HIDES—Are quiet, yet firmly held at previous prices.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 140 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.@41c.; and 60 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 28½c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quite scarce and is nominally quoted at $3 75@$3 87½ ⅌ 280 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine is rather quiet, but firm; sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 49½c. ⅌ gallon. Tar is in reduced supply and is quoted at from $2 56¼@$3, as extremes, ⅌ bbl., with a moderate inquiry. Resin has been more sought after to-day, and sales have been reported of two cargoes of common, comprising about 2,300 bbls., at $1 72½ ⅌ 310 ℔s., with 1,300 bbls. No. 1 and low white, in lots, at $3 75@$4 50 ⅌ 280 ℔s.

OILS—The principal descriptions are stiffly held, but the current movements are restricted.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed, and prices tend downward. Sales 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $18 37½ for new Mess, here; an unascertained rate for do., deliverable in Summer; $17 87½@$18 for old Mess; and $13 56¼@$13 62½ for prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, including Hams at 9c.@9¾c.; and Shoulders at 7c.@7¼c. ⅌ ℔. Bacon is quiet, at 8¾c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is in slack demand at drooping prices; sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 11⅞c.@12¼c., ⅌ ℔. Beef is salable, and firm. The transactions comprise 450 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 for extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 25 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20; India Mess $22, ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $14@$17 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@23c. for common to good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in lively request at 9c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales 125 tcs., in lots, at $3 37½@$4 25 per 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been moderately dealt in, sales having been made of 352 hhds. Cuba, part at 7¼c.; 54 hhds. New-Orleans, at 7¾c.@8c., and 323 hhds. do., by auction, at 7c.@8c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 ℔s. prime at 11½c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Buyers are offering 27c., and holders are asking 27½c. ⅌ gallon. Market quiet.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements embraced 300 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ⅌ ℔.; 2,000 bbls. Resin at 2s.; 50 cases Essential Oils on private terms; 200 tcs. Beef at 3s.; and 150 boxes Bacon at 15s. For London 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 7½d. ⅌ 280 ℔s. For Rio de Janeiro a vessel (450 tons) from St. Mary's, with lumber, $20,—5 per cent. primage, &c. For New-Orleans 30,000 bushels Oats on private terms.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21,
HIAWATHA,
A ROMANTIC INDIAN SYMPHONY,
By ROBERT STŒPEL.
Its first production in New-York.
Mrs. I. I. HARWOOD,
(Her first appearance in New-York.)
Mrs. H. MILLARD,
(From Julien's Concerts and Her Majesty's Theatre.)
Dr. GUILMETTE.
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION
will sing the choruses. and
A GRAND ORCHESTRA,
composed of the finest artists in the United States, will be under the direction of Mr. Stœpel.
MATILDA HERON
will connect the musical portion of the work by Readings from the original Poem.

PROGRAMME—Part I.

THE PEACE PIPE....ORCHESTRA
READING.
SONG OF THE GREAT SPIRIT....DR. GUILMETTE
READING.
HIAWATHA'S BIRTH....CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
THE CRADLE SONG....MRS. HARWOOD
READING.
CANOE BUILDING SONG....MR. MILLARD
READING.
FIGHT WITH MUDGEKEEWIS....ORCHESTRA
READING.
HIAWATHA'S WOOING TRIO.
MRS. HARWOOD, MR. MILLARD, AND DR. GUILMETTE.

PART II.

HIAWATHA'S WEDDING FEAST....READING
PAU-BUH-KEENE'S BEGGAR DANCE..ORCHESTRA
READING.
CHIBIABO'S LOVE SONG....MR. MILLARD
READING.
MAGIC CORN-FIELD DANCE....ORCHESTRA
READING.
RAVENS' CHORUS....CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
READING.
HARVEST CHORUS....CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
READING.
APPROACH OF WINTER....ORCHESTRA
FAMINE AND FEVER..CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
READING.
DEATH SONG OF MINNEHAHA....Mrs. HARWOOD.
READING.
SPRING AND SUMMER..CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
Conductor....Mr. ROBERT STŒPEL.

Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

ADMISSION TICKET....$1

Every ticket sold in advance of the evening of performance will have a reserved seat. They may be procured after Thursday, Feb. 17, at the Academy of Music and Breusing's and Hall's music stores.

Family Circle......50 cents. | Amphitheatre......25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
FIRST WEEK OF THE NEW PANTOMIME.
Fifth Week of Mr. D. S. Wambold.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. C. H. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with an entirely new Pantomime, entitled
THE MYSTIC SPELL,
with new scenery, machinery, dresses, properties, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

ON EXHIBITION,
GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital,
Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., &c., at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

CHICKERING'S ROOMS, NO. 694 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH-ST.—Mme. LOUISE ABEL'S Soirée Musicale TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock. Tickets $1, to be had at Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis', Ch. Breusing's, and F. W. Christern's.

THE LADIES OF THE BETHESDA BAPtist Church will hold a Fair, commencing Feb. 16, at 3 P. M., at their meeting-house on 22d-st., near 3d-av. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the Fair will be continued on Friday, the 18th. Admittance free.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

NIXON & CO.'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN CORPS.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 15, 1859.
First night of the new and splendid Equestrian Spectacle, illustrative of the Feats of Arms in the ancient Knightly Lists, and entitled.
THE TOURNAMENT;
Or, The Days of Chivalry.
This admirable pageant has been prepared with great care, and the Costumes, Music, Scenery, and general paraphernalia are of the most attractive character.
DAN RICE,
Humorist and Conversationist,
Will Talk!
THE HORSE OF BEAUTY
Will Talk!
THE LOW COMEDY MULES
Will Speak for Themselves!
For a few nights more.
In addition to the above unabated attractions, which have Filled Niblo's with
CROWDS OF FASHIONABLES,
Will be presented a
GLITTERING MISCELLANY OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC ACTS,
by the
REGULAR TROOP OF STARS!
And the entirely successful and original Spectacle of the
GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM.
Melville will Ride.
All forming the Greatest Equestrian Programme ever Witnessed.

N. B.—There will be two brilliant MATINEE ENTERTAINMENTS on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons. Open at 1; to begin at 2 o'clock. On these occasions will appear DAN RICE, EXCELSIOR, the MULES, and the CURRICULUM.

The patrons of Niblo's are informed that, as the afternoon entertainments conclude at 4 o'clock, their carriages can be ordered at that hour.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
Which has now been presented for over
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS,
during which period it has been witnessed by more than
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
to overflowing audiences, thus proving that
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
will always meet with the hearty approval of a
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
This popular comedy, which has already achieved the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
as evinced by its unparalleled run,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
To conclude with the farce of
JENNY LIND.
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

THE VETERAN.
Continuing to draw houses
CROWDED TO THE CEILING,
Notwithstanding the late inclement weather, will be
REPEATED EVERY EVENING.
In order to afford variety and to give a fresh charm to the scenic grandeur of the Drama,
AN ADDITIONAL TABLEAU
has been arranged, and will be presented for the first time, on Monday evening next, with those already so popular.
THE ASSAULT BY THE ZOUAVES
and the Regiment on the March,

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.

Under the management of J. Moore & Wayne Olwine.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
indorsed by the Press and public. Houses crowded from parquette to dome.
MISS JULIA DALY,
Pronounced by the Press to be the best female comedian on the stage, and received nightly by the public with shouts and cheers.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN EVERY NIGHT till further notice. Seats may be secured for one week in advance.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 15,
The entertainment will commence with
OUR YANKEE COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau
Lord Dundreary....Mr. J. B. Howe
To be followed by the Drama of
LUKE THE LABORER.
Philip....Mr. E. C. Prior

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Feb. 15, 1859,
The performance will commence with
GIO, THE ARMORER OF TYRE.
After which,
THE ETON BOY.
Concluding with
THERESE:
Or, The Orphan of Geneva.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Feb. 15,
The performance will commence with
THE VILLAGERS; OR, HAY MAKERS AND MOON RAKERS.
To be followed by
THE AVENGER; OR, THE MOOR OF SICILY.
To conclude with A KISS IN THE DARK.

LAST WEEK
OF BANVARD'S MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
And Panorama of the Holy Land, at Banvard's Hall, No. 659 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13c. Hall to let.

LAST WEEK OF MRS. FRANCES A. KEMBLE'S readings from Shakespeare, at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway.
Monday Morning, Feb. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M., Henry IV. Part II.
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock, Henry V.
Thursday Morning, Feb. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M., Twelfth Night.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock Hamlet, WITH WHICH THE COURSE WILL CONCLUDE.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
Tickets will not be sold after the reading has begun, and money will not be taken in lieu of them by the doorkeepers. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MADAME ELVIRA ON THE FLYING WIRE! and in her GRACEFUL AND DIFFICULT DANCE-FEATS! NUBIAN TROUBADOURS. NEGRO ECCENTRICS, COMIC MELODISTS, LAUGH PROVOKERS and FUN MANUFACTURERS! C. A. SEARLES—Bruder Bones, Banjoist. Mr. TURNER—Banjoist and Basso. BILLY BLAIR—Tamborinist, Comic Singer. J. ENGLISH—Basso-Primo. JOHN HASSETT—Vocal Extemporist. M. D. EDMONDS—Solo Violinist. WM. H. VINCENT—Burlesque Dancer. THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The exquisite AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c., as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cts.

ORATOREON EXTRA ENTERTAINMENT, AT the Cooper Institute, 2d floor, THIS EVENING, Feb. 15, at 7½ o'clock, when Prof. Bronson will disclose and practice all the mysteries of Polyphony, or Ventriloquism, showing that most persons can learn this science. He will recite the Three Preachers of all Time, the Nun on taking the Veil, Married Old Bachelor, &c. Admission 25 cents.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Rev. J. B. Steele will read his sacred poem of *Naomi and Ruth.* Choice music will be sung by the choir under the direction of Prof. Nash, in the Spring-st. Church, near Varick-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Tickets 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The second of the Series of Popular Lectures will be given by the Hon. Horace Greeley,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16.
Subject—*Great Men.*
This lecture has never been delivered in New-York and the Committee understand that it is one of Mr. Greeley's best efforts. Tickets, 25 Cents, to all parts of the house. For sale at the bookstores and door. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.

The last of the course.
THURSDAY, Feb. 17,
at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject—*Fun, Seriously Considered.*

WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE, BY REQUEST of Washington Literary Union, will recite his celebrated poem on *New-England and the North* THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, in Mozart Hall. "Wallace's poems are marked by a splendor of imagination and affluence of poetic diction which show him the born poet."—*Bryant.* "One of our best song writers."—*Ledger.* "Very eloquent."—*Times.* "Our high estimate of Wallace's abilities."—*Tribune.* "Brilliant, graceful and powerful."—*Journal of Commerce.* "In the very front rank of modern poets."—*Poe.* "Mr. Wallace's eloquence is beautiful and powerful."—*Daniel O'Connell.* Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½. Poem at 8.

H. J. MENNINGER,
A. T. DEANE, } Committee.
C. O'REILLY,

THE REV I. S. KALLOCH, OF BOSTON, will lecture before THE NEW-YORK BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, at the great Hall of the Union, Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16. Subject—*The Future of the Republic.* Doors open at 6¾; Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be had at No. 8 Cooper Institute, and at the principal hotels, music and book stores, and at the door.

PROFESSOR THOMAS W. CLERKE WILL, by special request, repeat his last Lecture at the University on the subject of *The Rights and Duties of Master and Servant,* on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 7½ o'clock. This will be the last public Lecture delivered by Prof Clerke during the present session of the Law Department.

THE REV. T. L. HARRIS WILL LECTURE at the New-York University, Washington-square, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Thoughts Pertaining to Manhood.* Seats free.

THE FIRST OF DR. MELVILLE'S course of lectures on *The Vital Forces*, will be delivered THIS EVENING, Feb. 15, in the hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., commencing at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. J. B. WAKELEY WILL LECture at Clinton Hall THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Forest-born Demosthenes*, for the benefit of the Second-st. German M. E. Church. Admission 25 cents.

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IMPORTANT
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Being obliged to vacate the first of next week, I will offer the balance of my stock at much below its value. You will find some of the most
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SILKS, SHAWLS,
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No reasonable offer will be refused.
M. C. DE BEVOISE,
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Will remove to No. 289 Grand, corner Eldridge-st.

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No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Have just received our Spring styles and patterns of point applique lace capes and berthas, from $10 up. Also, capes and berthas in illusion, very new and choice styles in advance of the trade.
We would call attention to our stock of embroidered collars, chemisettes, etc. Collars, new shapes, worth $2, selling at $1.
Ladies' dress caps and head-dresses in great variety, and mourning goods, etc., in our usual taste. The trade supplied. A large assortment of our celebrated steel spring skirts, nine springs, 12s., fourteen springs, $2.
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W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, will open on Monday, the 14th inst.:
2 cases of very rich Black Silks, from $1 to $3 per yard.
3 cases handsome Figured Foulards, by the yard.
2 cases Black and White Check Silks, 70c. and 80c.
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Also, some entirely new materials for deep and second mourning, manufactured expressly for this house. Ladies will please observe.
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COIFFURES and BRIDAL WREATHS, from reliable manufacturers, that supply
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SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, (self-adjusting bustle, made without sewing,) $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $8 per dozen; 12 springs, $11; and 14 springs, for $15 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

WET BLACK SILKS—FROM LOW TO SUperfine quality. Also, French Ginghams, French and English Prints, De Laines, cross-over Poplins, Bareges, Blankets, &c., together with a stock of seasonable goods, very low for cash, by JAMES SAMPLE, No. 45 Catharine-st.

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WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY, FEB. 17, AT RETAIL,
Real India Camels'-Hair Shawls, Long and Square.
These goods were purchased at the recent large auction sales in London, and are offered at moderate prices, and are well worthy the attention of buyers.
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BALLS.

THE CHARITY BALL.

The annual Ball for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place in the Academy of Music, on the EVENING OF THURSDAY, the 3d of March.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. E. M. Archibald,
Mrs. C. E. Anderson,
Mrs. S J. Bacon,
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,
Mrs. Ernest Cazet,
Mrs. C. J. Coggill,
Mrs. Edward Cooper,
Mrs. C. R. Degen,
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Mrs. Jacob Little,
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Mrs Philip Livingston,
Mrs. Charles Luling,
Mrs. Henry Mason,
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Mrs. J. P March,
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Mrs. Henry Renwick,
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Mrs. W. H. Stebbins.
Mrs. George T. Strong,
Mrs. David B. Turner,
Mrs. Tighe,
Mrs. E. T. Viele,
Mrs. Von Hoffman,
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Henry R. Anderson,
E. E. Anderson,
Lloyd Aspinwall,
Dr. J. Fordyce Barker,
Robert Benson, Jr.,
James Bleecker,
Joseph Bridgham,
Walter L. Cutting,
William Cutting,
Henry G Chadwick,
William S. Constant,
Edward Cooper,
Thos. E. Davies,
Dr. Alfred L. Carroll,
Henry Delafield,
Edward Delafield, Jr.,
Louis L. Delafield,
C. E. Habicht,
J. B. Ireland,
A. Tacquemot,
Robert James,
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John F. Kensett,
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Dr. A. B. Mott,
Col. J. B. Murray,
C. D. Montholon,
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James Otis,
Edmond Poirier,
Walden Pell,
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James M. Pendleton,
Cornelius Du Bois,
Lieut. Dearing, U. S. A.
Dr. Geo. T. Elliot,
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Isaac V. Fowler,
H. S. Fearing,
Dudley Field,
R. C. Fergusson,
James W. Gerard, Jr.,
Elbridge Gerry,
C. H. Haswell,
E. S. Higgins,
Louis P. Henop,
W. B. Hoffman,
Charles Hoffman,
Meredith Howland,
John C. Heckscher,
William C Pell,
Alfred Pell, Jr.,
Goold Redmond,
William Redmond,
E. S. Renwick,
Henry Renwick,
James F. Ruggles,
E. T. Snelling,
E. Delafield Smith,
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Alexander Taylor,
S. Van Rensselaer,
John Van Buren,
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C. F. Winthrop,
James S. Wadsworth,
William Warden,
Dr. G. F. Woodward.

Tickets $2 each, admitting one person only, to be had of the Managers.

A. P. A.—THE FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF JOHN Knox Lodge, No. 36 A. P. A., will take place at the Chinese Assembly Rooms No. 539 Broadway on the evening of Feb. 16, inst. Robinson's Quadrille Band is engaged for the occasion. Tickets $1, to be had at the door.

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Having been creditably informed that persons have on one or more occasions endeavored to injure our business by false and malicious statements to the effect that the vault light which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of letters patent granted to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, we hereby notify those persons to desist from such defamatory statements, as we shall hold them personally responsible for damages.
Letters patent for the vault light which we are manufacturing, was granted June 29, 1858, and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to show that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Hyatt or any one else.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

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The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

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LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Jenny Lind.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Our Yankee Cousin—Luke, the Laborer.

BOWERY THEATRE—Armorer of Tyre—Therese—Eton Boy.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Villagers—The Avenger—Kiss in the Dark.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Madame Elvira—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Campbell's Minstrels.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Tenth-street—Paintings of American Scenery.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *viâ* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *viâ* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *viâ* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, to-morrow, Feb. 16, will close at the New-York Post-office at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 29th of January, with one week's later advices from Europe, arrived at Halifax at 10½ o'clock last night. She has been delayed by a succession of strong westerly gales during the entire passage. This peculiarity of the weather will undoubtedly also account for the detention of the *Indian*, several days overdue at Portland. The lateness of the hour at which the *America's* news reaches us renders it impossible to make more than a brief allusion to its leading features. The war agitation still continued at Paris. Great anxiety is felt relative to the warlike preparations on foot, and the general impression seemed to be that a momentous period was near at hand. The Bourse, in consequence, was very sensitive and fluctuating. England, however, was reported to be exerting herself for peace, though the Government had given out large contracts for cannon and gunpowder. It was believed that the question of peace or war depended altogether upon her attitude. France has forbidden further African emigration under the apprentice system from the Eastern coast of Africa and Madagascar. A son had been born to the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia. The statement of short supplies of tea is confirmed by the arrival of the China mail. In the Liverpool Cotton market a decline in all qualities is noticed. Breadstuffs and Provisions were steady. Consols on Saturday were at 95⅝@95¾ for money and account.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from Havana on the 8th, arrived here yesterday. Her advices are not important. Further importations of Cooly labor had occurred at California. One of the Spanish war-steamers of the Mexican Squadron had arrived from Vera Cruz.

By the way of Havana, and by the arrival of the *Quaker City* at New-Orleans, we have details of Mexican intelligence to Jan. 30, not so late as the dispatch given in our paper of yesterday. General Miramon entered the capital on Jan. 21, at once removed Robles from office, installing Salas in the charge of the city, and proceeded to organize an expedition against Vera Cruz. At the latter city there was a movement pointing to submission to the Conservative interest, as the only means of reconciling the several factions. Señor Juarez and his cabinet, it was reported, were about to leave the place, resuming their weary pilgrimage about the boundaries of the Republic.

Advices from Yucatan to Jan. 28 are at hand. The general amnesty had been found ineffectual to check the excesses of the natives; and a general crusade for their extermination had been ordered. Arms had been distributed to the white population, with orders to use them unsparingly for the destruction of the Indians. A decree had also been issued authorizing the introduction of breadstuffs for four months free of tonnage and other duties.

Dates from the Canary Islands to Jan. 12 state that the drought, which had threatened the destruction of the crops, had been terminated by copious rains.

From Porto Rico we have advices to Jan. 27. Professor Morse, who is recruiting his health at San Juan, has been astonishing the population by erecting a short line of telegraph from the town to a hacienda in the vicinity. The Government of the island had invited him to superintend the erection of lines connecting all the important towns, and the island itself with St. Thomas.

Dates from Venezuela are to January 8. The National Convention was devising honors and rewards for Gen. Castro, whose nomination for the Presidency had been confirmed. Fresh outbreaks had occurred in the hills, which had been partially repressed. The Ex-President Monagas, at Trinidad, was busied in conspiracies against the new order of things. An expedition had been organized intended to make a descent upon the eastern provinces; but it was hoped the timely discovery of the fact might defeat the design.

The decree of the President of the Dominican Republic, closing certain ports to foreign commerce, takes effect, so far as American vessels are concerned, on the 18th inst.

We have one day's later advices from California by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis. The only news of interest is relative to the troubles with the Indians. An escort of dragoons had been attacked by the Mohaves near the Colorado River, but had been driven off with the loss of ten killed. The Mohaves, the Pintos, and other tribes, have combined to prevent the establishment of military posts in their country, though they express a willingness to allow the whites to pass through.

Definite action on but one measure of Importance was had in Congress yesterday, the time in both houses being principally taken up in the discussion of the Tariff question and the general subject of the reduction of expenditures. In the Senate, the Senators from the State of Oregon, Messrs. Lane and Smith, were introduced and sworn in. On drawing for their seats, Mr. Smith obtained the long term. Mr. Bigler's Tariff resolution was then taken up, and Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, made a long speech in elaboration of his views in reference to the present financial condition of the country, and in favor of *ad valorem* instead of specific duties. After Mr. Hunter had concluded, the case of the Indiana Senators came up, was debated several hours, and finally decided in accordance with the report of the Judiciary Committee, which confirms the right of Messrs. Bright and Fitch to their seats. In the House, a bill was reported from the Post-office Committee by Mr. English, which establishes several new post-routes, and gives authority to the Postmaster-General to contract for carrying the mails whenever and wherever the public convenience may require it. The bill, after various objections, was passed. One of the routes authorized by it is from St. Pauls, Min., to the Pacific. Mr. Phelps, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing a reissue of Treasury notes, but the House refused to suspend the rules. The Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were then considered in Committee of the Whole. When the Committee rose another effort was made to introduce a bill having reference to the finances, but without success.

Circumstances every day more and more indicate the probability of an extra session of Congress. The action of the House yesterday, in refusing so peremptorily to suspend the rules to allow of the introduction of a Loan bill, is considered significant of a determination not to consent to any increase of the public debt, so that the present financial difficulty cannot be met in that way. And the President yesterday stated to a member of Congress that he should call an extra session about the first of August.

In the State Senate yesterday, the bill to protect the liberty of witnesses, and to do away with the custom of imprisoning them to insure their attendance at trials, was reported favorably. Relative to the Lobby Investigating Committee, a resolution was adopted requiring sworn charges to be made before a case could be investigated, excepting in the Albany Bridge case. The bill to repay Ex-Gov. King moneys disbursed to the troops on Staten Island was debated. The Senate will hold evening sessions on Tuesdays and Thursdays. In the Assembly, a great number of important bills were introduced, a list of which will be found elsewhere.

At Poughkeepsie, on Saturday morning, Mr. John F. King, a gentleman somewhat extensively known as a newspaper correspondent, committed suicide by taking prussic acid, after apparently having endeavored to kill himself with a pistol, which was found on the bed near him, with a cap exploded. He left several letters, one of which, addressed "To the Press and the Public," evidences the most deliberate intention to commit the act, though it gives no definite reason for it.

The United States revenue-cutter *Washington*, Capt. Hunter, arrived at this port last evening, bringing the officers and crew of the brig *R. B. Clark*, of Boston, which sunk yesterday morning 23 miles (S. E. by E.) from Barnegat. The brig was from Philadelphia, bound to Boston with a load of coal, and sprung a leak. Fortunately, their signal of distress was noticed by the cutter, which was on a cruise for the relief of vessels in distress, and her crew were immediately taken on board the *Washington*, shortly after which the brig went down. The *R. B. Clark* was of 171 tons register, and was built in Lubec, Me., in 1854. She was owned and commanded by Capt. Rumney.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted the report of the Conference Committee on the Tax Levy. A resolution authorizing the Croton Aqueduct Department to advertise for proposals for removing the Russ pavement in Broadway and repaving the street with Belgian pavement was referred. A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to cause an examination of the bulkheads and piers from Charles-street to Hammond-street, and thence to the Eleventh-avenue, and to report their condition and the probable cost of repairing them. The Board adopted a resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to state whether the Common Council or Board of Supervisors have any power to investigate and supervise the management and expenditures of the institutions in the charge of the Board of Ten Governors.

The Fire Commissioners commenced, last evening, the investigation in the case of the firemen's riot, which occurred on the 27th of January. The Companies implicated are Nos. 30 and 40, the former, according to the testimony, being the first to make the attack. Witnesses on both sides were examined, and the case was adjourned to Thursday week.

Signor Fontana delivered at Clinton Hall, last night, a lecture on "King Bomba; or, the Last Sicilian Struggle for Liberty." The audience was small, but, apparently, appreciated the lecturer's efforts.

Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, lectured last evening in the Rev. Dr. Hatfield's Church, on the "Physiology of Nations."

United States Commissioner Morton was yesterday engaged in taking testimony in the case of the Government against M. A. Foggan, who had a quantity of laces seized at No. 12 Broad-street; the case containing over £40 sterling, in excess of the invoice. The case came up on appeal for remission of the goods. The case is still on.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Anne E. Wood, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months. Mary A. Jones, on the same plea, was sent to the same institution for three months. William H. Horton, in like manner was sent thither for six months, and Mary Fitch and Mary Colwell, who pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, were sentenced to two years and six months. The woman Colwell stole $600 worth of property from James W. Baker. She was also employed by the Governors of the Alms house, to nurse foundling babies, which she used to dose with laudanum, to lessen the expense of their sustenance. The Recorder in sentencing her, wished that he could have had the power of sending her for a loneer term of years to the State Prison.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,500 bales at former rates. An active inquiry prevailed for Flour, which was dearer. The movements in Grain, Provisions, Groceries, Oils, Hides, Tallow and Whisky were restricted. Resin was in good demand at uniform quotation. Freights continued quiet.

The Nicaraguan Transit.

The very name of Nicaragua has gradually become odious in the ears of our citizens. It has so long been the symbol of incomprehensible perplexities in the world of politics; of vexatious treaties and counter-treaties, grants and counter-grants; of disgraceful fillibustering, and diplomacy hardly less disgraceful, that we hardly dare ask our readers' patient attention for a word on the present aspect of Nicaraguan affairs as they affect our communications with the Pacific. The whole thing is so seemingly crooked that we cannot quarrel with any who doubt the possibility of making it straight. Yet such a possibility is before us now and it is worthy of specific consideration, not only because the transit between the Atlantic and Pacific is a matter of the first importance both politically and commercially, but also because it involves the exposure, the possible defeat, and the not impossible punishment of one of the most reckless and unprincipled schemers who ever made the public interests and private rights of a whole community the playthings of his own audacious ambition.

The Cass Yrissari treaty, which has now been confirmed by the Government of Nicaragua after months of uncertainty, in spite of all the machinations of M. Felix Belly and of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, through the astute diplomacy of Sir William and Lady Gore Ouseley, expressly guarantees the right of transit through the dominions of Nicaragua by land or by water, by any communications natural or artificial, to any American citizens claiming the same under authority of the Government of Nicaragua. The only such right now conceded by Nicaragua to any American citizen is the grant known as the "White" Company's Grant, made out on the 19th day of June, 1857, as the final settlement of all American claims on Nicaragua under the successive contracts of the "Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company," dated Aug. 27, 1849, and of the Accessory Transit Company, an offshoot and dependent of the Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company, created for the purpose of enabling that Company to use its charter profitably while considering whether the Canal, for constructing which it was originally instituted, could or could not be built. The Canal Company, in the shape of the Accessory Transit, made vast profits down to the time of Walker's first invasion. Whether of his own motion, or in consequence of arrangements made before he left San Francisco, this ingenious conqueror confiscated the rights and property of the Accessory Transit Company and used their steamers for his own illegal and infamous purposes. At that time, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt was the President and Agent of the Accessory Transit. In him the stockholders put their trust. He was to have pursued Walker with the power of the American Union, to have recovered the property of his clients, to have reëstablished their prosperity. To all this his word and his position pledged him. What did he in reality do? When peace returned to Nicaragua with the ignominious expulsion of the gray-eyed nuisance of destiny, Mr. Vanderbilt regained all that was recoverable of the Company's assets. But not for the Company. He had other objects in view.

The interregnum caused by the seizure of the Transit Company's vessels had greatly enhanced the profits of the Pacific Mail Company's business, carried on through Aspinwall and Panama. This Company desired no return of their dead rival to life. And they accordingly applied to the guardian of that rival's interests to stifle its reviving hopes. Who so sure to strychnine a troublesome young heir as his confidential nurse and sworn protector? Mr. Vanderbilt accepted from the Pacific Mail Company a subsidy of $50,000 per month as consideration for his not using the *materiel* of the Accessory Transit in competition with the Pacific line. For a short time this subsidy was credited by him to the Accessory Transit account. But he soon took a further step. The Transit being dead, he resolved to bury it. He gradually transferred to his own account the subsidy wrung from the timorous cupidity of the Pacific Directors—and then, under various pretexts, the whole of the assets of the Transit Company!

By these proceedings he and the Pacific Company obtained a complete monopoly of the California traffic. How the public has paid for that monopoly is just now beginning to be understood. It has not even begun to be understood, however, what an extent of private ruin has been brought about by these indescribable transactions, in which men reputed honorable have so long allowed themselves to play the part of accomplices; how many a respectable family has been impoverished, how many trusts have been rendered worthless, how many widows and orphans reduced to helpless penury. In 1857, on the return of apparent peace to Nicaragua, the old Atlantic and Pacific Company, the progenitor of the Accessory Transit, revived under the auspices of General Cass, M. Yrissari and Mr. Stebbins, of this City. It is now represented by the "White" Company, which (although a subsequent claim is put forward by the associates of Señor Jerez in Philadelphia) appears to be the most valid organization pressing for recognition under the recent confirmation of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty. It was this "White" Company, whose attempt to renew by the *Hermann* and *Washington* the old Nicaraguan route to the Pacific was so lately crushed by the strange defection of the captain of the *Hermann* at the instigation, as is commonly believed, of the same Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. The Company, notwithstanding, still exists, and Mr. Vanderbilt having at last turned upon the Pacific Mail Company with demands in regard to his mercenary subsidy, which that Company utterly refuses to concede, it is now become by no means improbable that the "White" Grant will be in some way so conciliated with the Pacific Mail enterprise as to open upon this unscrupulous individual a combined and overwhelming attack.

The stockholders of the Accessory Transit are meanwhile awakening to insist upon a settlement of their accounts with the same person, and are now pursuing him at law. In all this shameful history of our connection with Nicaraguan affairs this is almost the only gleam of creditable light. The most indifferent can hardly fail to be aroused to interest by a crisis which seems likely to decide the question whether a single man armed with the power of capital and of unscrupulous audacity, can be permitted to brave public opinion forever, to crush the most legitimate enterprises, to outrage the highest trusts, and to scatter ruin through hundreds of private families in the midst of the wealthiest self-governed and independent community of the world.

Legislative Intermeddling.

The bill which proposes to assist mortgagors and mortgagees in arranging for the payment of the taxes on real estate in this City is still, we are sorry to see, before the Legislature, and was discussed last week in due course. It is one of those crude, ill-considered attempts at law-making with which so much of the time of both Houses is at every session taken up. The facility with which they are defeated, the rapidity with which they disappear from the arena, and the feebleness with which they are defended by their best friends, prove how little consideration is bestowed on them by their framers, before introducing them. The working of the law as it stands, the state of public opinion with regard to it, the necessity for any change, its probable effect on vested interests, upon trade and business, or on the public morals, seem never to receive a moment's thought from anybody until the question comes up for discussion in the House. The promoters, in fact, are neither prepared for, nor desirous of much debate. They rely mainly on secrecy and management to smuggle their productions through the various stages of parliamentary procedure. The notices of them and comments upon them which appear in the New-York papers are rather a source of embarrassment than otherwise, as they attract public attention, elicit objections, and send up indignant and outraged deputations to Albany.

This sort of hole-and-corner legislation is much less excusable in the State Legislature than in Congress. Congress has to deal with but few questions which do not materially affect the future of one or other of the two great political parties into which the country is divided, and it has moreover to reconcile a large number of complex and hostile interests, between which there can be no truce. To decide matters of this sort by reason and argument, and experience, is often impossible. Legislation at Washington is therefore carried on rather by the laws of war than the rules of councils. Manœuvering and stratagem, dodge and device, often play a much more prominent part in the Federal law-making than either eloquence or logic. But our Albany lawgivers have none of these excuses to urge in defence of their vagaries. Their constituency is a compact, united community, the interest of one portion of which is the interest of every other portion; and the vast majority of the measures which come under their consideration have no connection whatever with party politics. The "Witness bill," which we recently discussed, and which was righteously thrown out—and the Mortgage bill, which we are now discussing, and which we hope will also be thrown out—cannot possibly exercise any influence upon the choice of the Charleston Convention, or the stability of the existing tariff. There is therefore no excuse for not giving measures of this class a full and careful consideration before taking up the time of the Legislature with them, and giving the public the trouble of declaiming against them. A member of that body, be it remembered, is valuable, not in proportion to the number of bills he brings in, but their utility and his own honesty in framing them.

This bill for dividing the payment of the taxes between mortgagor and mortgagee in equal parts is a very impertinent and absurd interference with the business of private individuals, which they know how to manage a great deal better than any member of the Legislature. If it be part of the agreement between mortgagor and mortgagee that the former should pay the taxes, there are just the same reasons for its standing intact, as far as the Legislature is concerned, as that portion of the contract which empowers the mortgagee to foreclose on non-payment of the loan or interest. There is not a whit more hardship in one case than in the other, and both have the same solid and unimpeachable foundation—the consent of the parties. As far as the parties themselves are concerned, any interference of the kind proposed would be an unmitigated evil for both. Loans on bond and mortgage form a valuable mode of investing money for large numbers of people who have neither the courage, nor experience, nor audacity which is required in order to make investments, with even tolerable safety, in any other species of security. To insist that these people shall pay half the municipal taxation on the property mortgaged, is to deprive them of half their inducements for investing in New-York at all any more than in any other place Money is drawn hither in large quantities from all the States around us, by the fact that our rate of interest is higher than theirs. If, however, half the taxes have to be paid out of it, it will be one or two per cent. lower, and worse still, it will be *uncertain in amount*. It will depend upon the discretion of one of the most corrupt and unprincipled governing bodies in the Union. Who that lends his money in the hope of deriving a fixed and sure income from it, will like to have the sum he is to receive every year dependent on the greater or less extravagance and folly and knavery of the Common Council and the contractors?

Of the two, the mortgagors will probably suffer most. Four-fifths of the houses on the island are inhabited by them, and they are only enabled to live in these houses at all by the fact that they are mortgagors—by the fact that they have not to invest the whole price of them in brick walls and carpentry, at seven per cent., but can keep most of it in their business, making ten, fifteen or twenty per cent. That this arrangement is a useful and agreeable one is proved by the vast numbers who avail themselves of it;—and just in proportion to the extent to which it is resorted to would any interference with it cause alarm and inconvenience. All these interferences with the terms on which people shall make contracts which are no violation of the laws of morality, are absurd, if only from the fact that they are based upon the ridiculous supposition that legislators are more competent to decide upon what terms a man shall bind himself than he is himself. This supposition, if true, would render it necessary, as Chief Justice Marshall once said, when speaking on a somewhat similar subject, "to provide for the guardianship of adults as well as of infants."

The Lobby Investigation.

Some weeks ago the Senate referred so much of the Governor's Annual Message as related to the corrupt influence of the lobby upon the Legislature to the Standing Committee on Public Buildings, of which Mr. O. B. Wheeler is Chairman. This somewhat singular reference has been characterized by those who made it as a piece of "fun." But if amusement was their only object, Mr. Wheeler seems disposed to give them something more than they bargained for. He has taken hold of his work in earnest. His zeal is in fact giving his facetious associates serious uneasiness. On Saturday an attempt was made to restrain his unregulated inquiries. It appears that Mr. Wheeler thought fit to commence by probing the corruption supposed to have attended the passage of the Albany Bridge bill, three years ago. To check this sort of retrospection, a resolution was offered confining the operations of the Committee to the doings of the present Legislature, and, furthermore, requiring them to take no notice of complaints or charges which were not both written and sworn to. Upon this proposition an animated discussion arose, in the course of which Mr. Wheeler made some specific statements, which appear to have startled the Senate. He expected to be able to prove that a member of the Legislature had attempted to tamper with the Sergeant-at-arms for the purpose of preventing investigation respecting the Albany Bridge bill. He was prepared to prove that another member of the present Legislature had indirectly offered large sums to a friend of his (Mr. Wheeler's) to induce him to abstain from prosecuting the investigation. Furthermore, he was prepared to prove that a very prominent lobby man had directly offered large sums of money to a friend of his to use influence in dissuading Mr. Wheeler from attending the meetings of his Committee, to the end that the matter might fall through. It will readily be understood that these specific charges, made by a Senator in his place, and on his responsibility, disturbed the "fun" of those who were inclined to regard as a pleasant fiction the whole matter of lobby corruption denounced by the Governor. Several gentlemen, who had previously made light of the investigation, changed their position, and urged that, disregarding technicalities and trivial objections, the Senate should at once inquire into the truth of Mr. Wheeler's allegations. The subject was not disposed of on Saturday. Yesterday the restrictive resolution, with some modifications, was passed. It is made to except from the limitation as to time the Bridge case, and from the requirements as to written and sworn charges the statements of Mr. Wheeler.

The gentlemen who continue to oppose the investigation are committing a blunder of the most damaging character. It is scarcely possible that any disclosures could be so injurious as the bare appearance of thwarting an examination. The people believe that legislative corruption exists. Fire cannot burn this conviction out of them. They were of that mind long before Governor Morgan issued his Message; and they are not less convinced now.

The probability is—and we say it for the consolation of whom it may concern—that Mr. Wheeler's Committee will not be able to uncover a thousandth part of the existing iniquity. They may fail to sustain, distinctly and fully, any of the charges; for nothing is harder than to get at the truth in such cases, except to root out the evil so that it cannot sprout again. The safest course therefore for even the guilty is to affect a friendship for thorough inquiry. That any should have done otherwise must be regarded as a serious mistake.

Righteous Overmuch.—There are saints so uncomfortably good that they always pine for an opportunity to kill somebody. So too there are friends of Freedom who cast about anxiously and continually for occasions to express their hatred of the South's "peculiar institution." This class of Northern patriots, in Vermont last Fall, passed a law abolishing Slavery in that State—a feat which most people could see little occasion for. The same sort of folks in the Michigan Legislature have just introduced a bill punishing any Southerner with imprisonment in the State Prison for a term of ten years, who shall enter the State accompanied by one of his slaves. According to this remarkable statute a lady who should travel from Chicago to Detroit with a negro woman to nurse her child, such nurse being her slave, would be sent to the Penitentiary for ten years. Who shall say that Michigan is not a Free State, after this?

What Staten Island Proposes to do with the Quarantine.—Although not partial, in a practical way, to legal enactments, when coming between her and the gratification of her propensities, Staten Island consents to be represented at Albany by a lawgiver of her own choosing, in the person of Mr. Robert Christie. This Sepoy Solon is understood to be specially charged to look after Quarantine affairs. First and foremost, he is expected to avert the thunderbolts of justice from the heroes of September. Next, it is his incumbent obligation to remove from his impulsive constituents, the Quarantine incendiaries all necessity for another exploit of outrage, cruelty and destruction. Accordingly, in fulfillment of this latter branch of his duty, Mr. Christie on Friday reported, in the Assembly, a bill for the removal of Quarantine. The fever hospital must be vacated by the 15th of June, for soon after the Summer solstice the honorable gentleman's constituents grow rabid. Mr. Christie declines to hold himself responsible for their conduct at any period later than Midsummer. The weather operates strangely in Richmond County. Caloric fills her people with freaks. One of their amiable weaknesses is a free use of the incendiary's torch. It amuses them to see women and children fly from their burning dwellings. They take a grim satisfaction in the spectacle of invalids pitched out of hospital into the night air. All this is interesting; but, Mr. Christie thinks, will hardly bear unnecessary repetition. He therefore proposes, as we have said, to close the hospital in June, and a year thereafter to sell all the buildings. Further, Mr. Christie's bill appropriates $250,000 for new buildings.

Where are they to be erected? What does the Staten Island lawgiver propose? The answer is brief and to the point. He indulges in no such nonsense as the creation of new islands. On the contrary, he is practical—eminently so. His bill authorizes the purchase of Sandy Hook!

But if Sandy Hook cannot be bought? If New-Jersey should remain obdurate? These contingencies do not trouble Mr. Christie. He was not elected to legislate for New-Jersey or New-York. His business is to remove the Quarantine. Whither it can go is not his affair. Let those interested settle that for themselves. He is, however, willing it should be placed on Sandy Hook, and makes the suggestion accordingly. If his bill shall become a law, he will doubtless be entitled to the highest honors his county can hereafter confer upon him.

The Cuban Scheme at the South.—A gentleman who has recently spent some time in Cuba, writes to the New-Orleans *Picayune* that *forty times* the thirty millions asked for by the President, would not much facilitate the purchase of Cuba under present circumstances. He doubts, moreover, whether any portion of this country, except the *Northern Commercial States* is greatly interested in its acquisition, and that it would be injurious rather than beneficial to the South. From his own observation, moreover, he says he is satisfied that, with the exception of American residents in Cuba, and exiles or political malcontents in this country, the people of the Island are decidedly opposed to annexation to the United States.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

A novel proposition for the construction of a Transatlantic Telegraph Cable is made in the *Observer*, by Mr. Sidney E. Morse, the senior editor of that paper. He proposes to "place, at proper intervals, along the oceanic telegraph line, air-buoys, submerged to the depth of ten or twenty fathoms from the surface, and held at that depth by cables attached to anchors on the bottom; small buoys, at short intervals, to be used as props for the telegraphic wire, rendering it easily accessible for renewal or repair; and large buoys at long intervals, to be made the foundation of a platform or frame, from which pillars rising above the tops of the waves, will support there telegraphic station-houses." The advantages of such a plan would be a great reduction in the risk of loss—a reduction in proportion to the number of props provided—much greater rapidity in the transmission of words through the cable thus divided than if the whole length were to be traversed, and the prevention of a British monopoly of the line, since, under such a plan, a telegraph could be constructed at any part of the ocean as well as along the plateau between Ireland and Newfoundland.

Mr. Morse submits a variety of considerations to show that his plan is entirely practicable. According to the best authorities, the storms and currents which agitate the sea extend only a short distance below the surface, and air-buoys could, therefore, be anchored permanently and securely at a distance of ten or twenty fathoms, and made capable of sustaining a very heavy weight of cable. One such buoy would sustain a ton and a half, so that four such buoys would sustain five miles of the cable. He also submits estimates to show the feasibility of building station-houses upon such submerged buoys, at a cost of not more than $10,000 each.

The suggestion is ingenious, and may reward the examination of scientific and practical men.

The Popular Course of Lectures.—The next lecture in this course is to be delivered to-morrow evening by Horace Greeley, Esq. His subject, as announced, is "*Great Men*," and we doubt not the lecture will be highly interesting and instructive. Mr. Everett was to have followed Mr. Greeley in this series, and had consented to repeat his Eulogy on Washington on the evening of the 22d. The following note from him, however, shows that this discourse must be postponed:

Boston, Feb. 12, 1859.

Dear Sir: Greatly to my regret, I am under the necessity of postponing the repetition of my "Washington." I left New-York on the morning of the 9th, rather indisposed from over exertion the preceding fortnight, having spoken nine times in fourteen days. The air was damp and I took a heavy cold, which was increased the next day by attending the meeting of the Historical Society, where I had occasion to make a few remarks on the death of Mr. Prescott. I have brought myself into a condition to require repose and care for a short time, and though I have no fear of serious indisposition, I shall not, within ten or twelve days, be able to journey to New-York and address a large audience.

Much regretting any inconvenience this postponement may cause you, which however, I hope will not be serious, I remain, Dear Sir, very truly yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

Lectures this Evening.—Dr. Henry Melville delivers the first of a course of five lectures, on the vital forces and their correlation, this evening, in the Hall of the Historical Society. The subject for this evening will be the blood and its circulation. Dr. M. is recommended by Drs. Francis and Mott, and the Rev. Drs. Hawks, Adams and others. Wm. Ross Wallace will deliver to-night, at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, before the Washington Literary Union, his poem, entitled "The Chants of New-England and the North." This poem was delivered last at Troy, and received great applause.

A State Swindle in Ohio.

A CANAL RESERVOIR ENLARGEMENT—$24,000 MISSING.

A day or two ago we noticed a swindle perpetrated on the State Treasury of Illinois. Another case, of similar character, has been developed in Ohio. The facts are as follows, according to the Cleveland *Herald*:

Among other works connected with our canals, was the enlargement, in 1856, of the Lewistown reservoir, used as a feeder to the Miami Canal. The State made a contract with a certain company, known as the Miami Hydraulic and Manufacturing Company,—but for short as the Reservoir Company,—to do this work of enlargement. The shares are $100 each. Amount of capital stock, $400,000. In 1858, an act was passed to cancel this contract—the work having been finished—and Attorney-General Wolcott, Secretary of State Russell, and Auditor of State Wright, were appointed to investigate the whole matter and close up the contract. In the course of their examination this Committee became satisfied the work was done, was well done, and, of course, should be paid for by the State as agreed, to wit, $90,000. But in their investigation the Committee also found where, as they believed, $24,000 of money belonging to the State had gone into the hands of Edward S. Hamlin, Jas. Cooper and Jos. Young, as Finance Committee for said Company, which money was borrowed of W. H. Gibson when he was Treasurer of State, and has never been repaid. This amount the investigators demanded should be accounted for by the Company, and insisted should be deducted from the contract price, as so much paid by the State. The Company would not settle on these terms, and the report is now made by the Committee. The testimony is voluminous.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Monday, Feb. 14.

The Overland Mail has arrived with the San Francisco dates to the 21st. The papers of that day are destitute of news.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* had been libeled again for $150,000.

The ship *Queen of the Pacific* sailed on the 20th for New-York.

The Los Angeles *Star* of the 22d says that Colone Hoffman's escort of dragoons, under Lieutenant Chapman, had been attacked by the Mohave Indians, near Peale's Crossing of the Colorado, but were beaten off with the loss of ten killed. The Mohaves have united with the Pintos and other tribes, and declare that no military post shall be established in their country, but the whites may pass through.

Colonel Hoffman had returned to San Francisco, and Lieutenant Chapman was *en route* to Fort Tejon.

Adjournment of the Kansas Legislature.

Leavenworth, Monday, Feb. 14.

The Territorial Legislature adjourned on Friday. Among its last acts was the passage of a general amnesty bill, granting pardon to persons in custody and immunity from prosecution on account of past disturbances in Southern Kansas. The bill received the approval of the Governor.

Adjournment of the Michigan Legislature.

Detroit, Monday, Feb. 14.

The Michigan Legislature adjourned *sine die* today, having transacted a large amount of business. Saturday the House reconsidered the vote by which the Registry law was defeated, and passed it, as received from the Senate, by 42 against 34.

Weather Reports.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 14.

Baltimore.—Clear and cold.
Washington.—Clear. Ther. 34°. Wind S.
Petersburg.—Clear. Ther. 50°.
Norfolk.—Clear. Ther. 30°. Wind N.
Wilmington.—Clear and pleasant weather.
Charleston.—Clear. Ther. 43°. Wind S. W.
Savannah.—Clear. Ther. 42°. Wind N. W.
Macon.—Cloudy.
Montgomery.—Cloudy and cool.
Mobile.—Clear. Ther. 46°.
New-Orleans.—Clear. Ther. 51°. Wind E.
Cumberland.—Clear and cool.
Wheeling.—Clear and cool.
Cincinnati.—Clear and cool.
St. Johns, N. F.—Wind N. W. Clear and pleasant weather. Ther. 13°.
Montreal, Can.—There was a heavy fog yesterday forenoon, to-day it is clear and rather mild. Ther. 22° above zero.

Disaster to the Steamship Commerce.

Norfolk, Monday, Feb. 14.

The steamship *Commerce*, from Savannah, bound to Baltimore, is reported at anchor fifteen miles off Hatteras, in a disabled condition.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, Gustavus Harrison, Esq., Commander, left New-Orleans on the 5th of February for New-York *viâ* Havana, at which port she arrived on the 8th, and sailed again on the evening of the same day. She arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Our thanks are due to the Purser, H. J. Bullay, Esq., for valued favors.

The *Philadelphia* landed 150 passengers at Havana, and brings 51 passengers and a full cargo for this port.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Granada* left Havana for Aspinwall on the 8th inst.

A cargo of 836 Coolies had arrived at Havana per French steamship *Francois First*, 85 days from Macao *viâ* Cape Good Hope.

The Spanish war-steamer *Isabel la Católica*, had arrived from Vera Cruz, having left that port Feb. 1.

The Company owning the Tacon Theater have leased the building to certain unknown parties for the annual rent of $55,500. The conditions are said to be advantageous to all parties concerned as well as to the public.

The determination of the Government at Madrid to subsidize the steamer *Pájaro del Océano*, which plies between Havana and St. Domingo, touching at St. Thomas and at Puerto Rico, gives great satisfaction at Havana.

A grand parade and review of the troops took place on the 5th before the Captain-General of Cuba and many thousands of spectators, hundreds of whom were American.

Stock of Sugars on hand 65,000 boxes.

From Havana and Key West.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Charleston, Sunday, Feb. 13.

The steamship *Isabel* arrived on Saturday night from Havana, and Key West on the 10th.

The steamer *Magnolia* arrived at Key West on the 6th. Col. Rector had succeeded in inducing the greater part of the Seminoles to assemble at Fort Myers, and to be ready to embark on the 12th for New-Orleans. The steamer will touch at Point Arkansas on her return and take the Arkansas delegation and all the Seminoles collected—sixty in all.

At Havana, sugars were in fair demand; good quality, 8¾@9 reals; Muscovadoes were higher. Molasses was fully one real higher. Freights brisk. Exchange lower.

The Bremen ship *Miami*, from Galveston, went ashore on Pickles Reef on the 28th ult., and had bilged. Her cargo of cotton was damaged.

The son of Consul Helm had died at Havana of scarlet fever.

Hayti.

ABDICATION OF SOULOUQUE.

By the schooner *Charlotte Minerva* we have Kingston, Jamaica, papers to Jan. 29. The *Standard*, of the 26th, says:

"In our last we briefly announced that a revolution had broken out at Hayti, headed by one General Geffrard, and that a battle had been fought between the troops of Soulouque and the Revolutionists. From recent accounts we are enabled to give fuller particulars. It appears that on arriving at Port-au-Prince, General Geffrard sent a flag of truce to the Emperor, offering him his life and protection to his family if he would abdicate his power and save the people of Hayti from the horrors of a civil war. Soulouque demanded time to consider, which was allowed him, but before the allotted time had expired the Imperial troops laid down their arms and made common cause with the followers of Geffrard. The Emperor, no longer left to his choice, proceeded to make out his papers of abdication, and on the 15th he caused the following proclamation to be made:

Haytians: Called by the will of the people to govern the destinies of Hayti, all my care and anxieties have constantly been for the welfare of my citizens and the prosperity of my country. I held hopes that I could have relied on the affections of those who elevated me to that supreme power, but the last events that have taken place do not permit me to doubt the true sentiments of the people.

I have too much friendship for my country to hesitate in sacrificing myself for the good of all.

I abdicate, and have only one wish that Hayti may be as happy as my heart has always desired.

Done at Port au Prince, 15th day of January, 1859, in the 56th year of Independence.

(Signed,) FAUSTIN.

Dominican Republic.

CLOSING OF THE PORTS—RESTRICTIONS UPON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is the text of a recent decree of the Dominican Government, seriously affecting foreign intercourse with the island:

"Pedro Santana, Liberator of the Country, General-in-Chief of the Army, and charged, by the sovereign will of the people, with the restoration of the Empire, of the Constitution and the laws, &c., &c.:

Considering that the Government is obliged to take such measures as are in its power to avoid smuggling, and to secure public order and tranquillity, by virtue of the authority with which I have been invested, have decreed and do hereby decree:

Article 1. The ports of Samana, La Romana and Montecriste shall be closed to foreign commerce. This article will take effect for vessels from the Antilles, and from the South American Continent, one month after the publication of the present decree; two months after for vessels coming from the United States, and three months after for those proceeding from Europe.

Art. 2. The captain of every vessel arriving at the open ports of the island, bringing letters, newspapers, or any other correspondence, must submit them to the inspection of the visiting officer, agreeably to law.

Art. 3. The captains of vessels withholding compliance with the last provision in regard to showing correspondence to the authorized visitor, shall be punished by a fine of $50 current money, to be collected by the Alcalde of the town. Passengers or sailors carrying such letters, papers, or correspondence, and who do not comply with the regulation with regard to the submitting them to inspection, shall be condemned, the first to the same fine, and the second to fifteen days imprisonment; the right being always reserved, in case the said letters come from enemies, or contain alarming intelligence, which tends to disturb public tranquillity, to enforce the full penalty of the law.

Art. 4. The same penalties shall be applied to any letters found on board a vessel about to sail for a foreign port, outside of the mail-bag, which the Captain may have received from the Administration of Posts, prior to sailing, or which have not been sealed by said administration.

Art. 5. The present decree shall be printed, circulated and executed by the proper authorities, under their personal responsibility.

Given in the National Palace of Santo Domingo, capital of the Republic, December 18, 1858, and in the fifteenth year of the Republic. SANTANA.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Later Details of Events at the Capital.

The Resignation of Gen. Robles.

Our latest advices from Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, with the exception of the brief dispatch in the TIMES of Monday morning, reach us simultaneously by the way of Havana, and by the arrival of the *Quaker City* at New-Orleans. They extend to Jan. 30.

General MIRAMON arrived at the capital Jan. 21. Previous to his coming, General ROBLES had resigned the Presidency, *ad interim*, in favor of General SALAS. According to some accounts, MIRAMON came unattended, stopped at the Hotel de la Diligencia, after which he departed for Chapultepec. Another statement asserts that he entered the city at the head of 1,000 men, who were speedily reinforced by 2,000 additional: that he removed ROBLES from office; that he placed himself and troops at the disposal of ZULOAGA, the plan of Tacubaya being the unalterable law. The *Progreso* says, however, that the only well-attested fact is the arrival of MIRAMON at the capital on the 21st.

The *Boletin Official*, the organ of Gen. ROBLES, in its issue of Jan. 16, says: "His Excellency the General-in-Chief has learned by a telegraphic dispatch that His Excellency Gen. MIRAMON had gone to Guanajuato, and that he should proceed forthwith to the capital. His Excellency had not finally decided to accept the Presidency, but he was ready to conform to the will of the nation."

Private letters from the capital say that MIRAMON entered the city on the 21st, at the head of 8,000 men, which had been joined by the troops of the garrison. He strongly reprobated the movement against ZULOAGA; proceeded to place SALAS momentarily in charge of affairs, ROBLES yielding without opposition. Gen. MIRAMON was about to march upon Vera Cruz.

A few days before the steamer left, a junta met at Vera Cruz to consider the propriety of submitting to the authority of MIRAMON, the discontent and divisions of the population destroying all hope of holding out against the conservatives. The Liberal Executive was about to leave the city.

The *Progreso* contains various decrees of the Juarez Administration, reëstablishing the tariff of Jan. 31, 1856, and abolishing all subsequent modifications. It is also officially announced that the Custom-house of Vera Cruz "sets aside faithfully, and without sinister motive, let circumstances be what they will, 25 per cent. for the English debt, and 16 per cent. for the English Convention; and has also allotted 25 per cent. to the French convention."

At Guanajuato, according to the *Sociedad*, Gen. MIRAMON arranged the military dispositions for the protection of the several capitals. Gen. MORENO, with 2,500 men, was intrusted with Colima; Col. MIRAMON, with 500 men, was assigned to Zacatecas; Gen. VELEZ in San Luis; PEREZ GOMEZ at Guadalajara; and LICEAGA and ORDOÑEZ in Guanajuato and Queretaro. At the latter city several arrests had been made by Gen. MEJIA, commanding the vanguard of the Federal Army. Gen. MIRAMON's journey to the capital was made in the most leisurely manner, and numerous officers and politicians went out to various points to meet him and render homage to the man of the day.

The current military transactions were without importance. ORIZABA had fallen into the power of COBOS, and a collision had taken place between Gen. NEGRETE and the Division of the East, commanded by ECHEAGARAY.

A letter from Jalapa, under date of Jan. 23, announces the complete route of NEGRETE's army by CARBAJAL. The engagement took place at Tepeyahualco. It seems to have been a surprise, and the General himself was not present. On hearing of the defeat he hastened, with the small force he then had with him, to the rescue, but it was too late, and he immediately returned to his "hiding place," (Perote.) The same letter says the Reactionary Army suffered daily from desertion, while the people were everywhere rushing to the standard of the Liberals. This news is furnished by the Vera Cruz *Progreso*.

On the other hand, the *Diario de Avisos*, a Reactionary organ of the capital, admits the steady advance of CARVAJAL. At Apam he had taken 22 prisoners—among them the administrator of the hacienda Tecocomulco, D. FACUNDO CUETO. Those who had money were set at liberty; those who had none are still in prison.

The Liberal army of this side had also occupied the town of Acatlan, under General RODRIGUEZ. There was, however, no engagement, as the Reactionary General, GAVITO, fled on his approach.

Nothing further had been received at Vera Cruz from the siege of San Luis Potosi.

The Vera Cruz *Progreso* records the arrival in that city of General BALBONTIN, distinguished for his vigorous defence of the Acordada against ZULOAGA and the Tacubaya rebels about a year ago. He is one of those let out of prison on the 23d of December by ROBLES.

The same paper gives notice of the expiration, on the 31st, of the time for the payment of the last quarter's taxes on income, stores, professions, &c. They will be rigidly exacted.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* writes from Ventosa, Jan. 29:

"An American by the name of HORTON, with six foreigners, boarded, a few days ago, at Mazatlan, the Mexican war schooner *Iturbide*, killed five of the crew, and ran off with her. All this took place right in the port of Mazatlan."

Yucatan.

WAR OF EXTERMINATION AGAINST THE INDIANS—NEW TARIFF UPON BREADSTUFFS.

Advices to Jan. 28, reach us from Merida. The amnesty which the Government had offered to the revolted Indians had been without effect; and it had been found necessary to declare a war of extermination against them. For this object the authorities had distributed arms to the white population, all of whom were summoned to take part in the crusade.

The insurgents had invaded the district of Tizimin, but the vigilance and decision of the residents had prevented any destruction of life. Other rumors of Indian outrages which circulated at Merida, were regarded as exaggerations.

On the 21st ult., the Yucatanese Government had issued a decree, of which the following are the operative clauses.

ARTICLE 1. The introduction of foreign grain into the State, by the port of Sisal, is to be permitted free from duty during the term of four months, reckoning from the date of this decree.

ART. 2. Every vessel, as well national as foreign, which introduces grain into the State, provided it brings 150 tons of 2,000 pounds each, shall be free from tonnage dues.

Venezuela.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION—HONORS TO CASTRO—THE NEW CONSTITUTION—SYMPTOMS OF FURTHER REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS.

Our advices from Caracas extend to Jan. 8. The National Convention was deliberating upon two bills—one conferring upon CASTRO the title of "General-in-Chief of the Liberating Army of 1858," with a life-pension of $3,000 a year; the other bestowing upon him the title of "Eminent Citizen," with a donation of $3,600 and a sword.

The Treaty upon the literary property with Spain had been ratified.

The Constitution enacted by the Convention had been solemnly tendered to the Executive by a Commission appointed for that purpose, consisting of one from each department.

The reign of perfect peace is not inviolate in Venezuela. The Sierra factions are in revolt. On the 3d ult. General GUTIERREZ, with a company of 40 men, routed a body of 200 of the insurgents, capturing nine, killing four and wounding five. The same officer was pursuing the rebels to their fastnesses.

In the eastern departments there was reason to apprehend an invasion, prompted by J. T. MONAGAS, who is busily intriguing upon the adjoining island of Trinidad. The plan was discovered through certain intercepted letters, which showed that GERARDO MONAGAS, with his son, were to land at Ciudad Bolivar, and JUAN SOTILLO at Barcelona. The accomplices named in the letters were arrested, but subsequently liberated by a judicial officer friendly to the banished dictator.

Canary Islands.

THE DROUGHT TERMINATED—VISIT OF A SPANISH VESSEL-OF-WAR.

We have advices from Teneriffe to Jan. 12. The protracted drought had at last terminated in abundant rains, relieving the apprehensions of the islanders in view of a probable famine. The subject of steam communication with Cadiz occupied the public attention.

The Spanish man-of-war *Cristobal Colon* was at Teneriffe on the 10th ult., but sailed a few days after for Havana.

DETECTION OF A POST-OFFICE ROBBER.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* gives the particulars of the arrest of the mail-robber GEORGE BARTHOLOMEW. Mr. HOLBROOK, who effected the arrest, watched BARTHOLOMEW's operations from a secret point of observation, and saw him steal a large package of letters, mailed at Milwaukee for Boston, and put it in his pocket. He was arrested before he left the office and the package found upon him, and also quite a quantity of postage stamps, and some fifty or sixty dollars of Western money, which had doubtless been abstracted from letters. BARTHOLOMEW did not attempt to deny his criminality, but confessed to the taking of packages for many months past. He was taken before United States Commissioner HILTON and committed to jail to await an examination.

The offender has a wife, to whom he has been married two years, and a father and mother, all highly respectable. He has hitherto borne a good character.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—Children and pretty chambermaids are about the only ones who remain faithful in their allegiance to St. Valentine. Yesterday, those classes of the community were pretty well informed was the day of their patron saint. The windows of the print shops along Nassau-street, up Broadway and along the Bowery, have for weeks been decked out with bits of gaudy paper much in the style of a British man-of-war on the Queen's birthday. Ragged urchins now and then would stop to look at the pictures but there were comparatively few purchasers. There were the same darts thrust through the same hearts from which flowed the same blood that reminded the immortal Sam Weller of his obligations to "Mary, housemaid, &c.;" but Valentine writing is more of a science now than it was in his day, and had Sam only survived, he might have obtained a missive so nearly adapted to his feelings as to have saved him that hour's work while waiting for old "Prussian Blue." The literary portion of the Valentines which have been on sale this year was strongly suggestive of "Lines to Mary Ann" and an "Angel's Smile." Their similarity to these productions is an encouraging sign of the abandonment of a custom which has come to be better honored in the breach than in the observance, for vulgarity and obscenity have almost completely usurped the place which decency once claimed in the composition of these missives. For all this post office clerks will be more thankful than letter carriers and dealers in stationery.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS' INVESTIGATION OF THE BEEKMAN-STREET RIOT.—The investigation before the Fire Commissioners, into the particulars of the riot which occurred on the evening of the 27th of January, between Engine Companies 30 and 40, was commenced last evening. Several witnesses were examined, whose testimony agreed in the main particulars of the disturbance. Upon the occasion of the alarm, Engines "30" and "40" were both proceeding to the fire, and there appears to have been a race between them for some distance down Broadway. In passing through the Park, and when opposite the City Hall steps, one of "30's" men, who had hold of the rope, fell, when, as "30's" men state, they heard the "40's" cry out, "Run over him," or "Kill him." The man was not injured, but this appears to have been the provocation for what followed. One of "40's" men testified that he saw the man fall, and at the corner of Beekman and Nassau streets a hand-cart was shoved off the sidewalk, which they struck and caused them to stop. On reaching the fire at the corner of Beekman and William streets, he saw a man swinging a dark object, which resembled a bar of iron, and crying out, "Where are your fighting men now?" This man had a fire cap with "30" on it; just then he saw Mr. HUTTON being carried into a corner store; he saw a man take off his fire cap and strike Mr. GARVIN, when the cap fell out of his hand. It was picked up, and had on it "No. 30." This person was pointed out to him as the one who struck HUTTON. He followed, and endeavored to have him arrested, believing that he had killed their foreman. He saw Mr. GARVIN bleeding. A man came from No. 30 with no cap on, and struck Mr. ALLEN with a wrench; the latter seized hold of the assailant, and took away the weapon. Two policemen, at this juncture, appeared and arrested both. A boy hailooed "Three cheers for Centre Market," and groans were given in return. The man who struck GARVIN had "30" on his cap. There were persons not members who had hold of "40's" rope. No blows were struck by "40s" men that night, and no clubs, pipes or pistols were used or exhibited. Besides HUTTON, ALLEN and GARVIN, a Mr. RILEY, a runner, was hurt. THADDEUS FERRIS, a policeman of the First Ward, testified to having witnessed the fighting, and that he arrested a man with "30" on his cap, and took him to the Second Ward Station-house, but he was afterwards released as no complaint was made. Bad feeling appears to have existed between these Companies, but it did not appear that the fight on this occasion was premeditated. Some of "30s" men were examined, and the case was adjourned to a week from Thursday evening.

THE GODENSKI SKATING CLUB AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—At 7 o'clock last evening there were assembled at the Madison-square House, Broadway, corner of Twentieth-street, about thirty young men—much of the same age and condition in life—each of whom wore upon his breast a bright metallic shield, in the centre of which the raised letter G glistened. Each held in his hand a parcel from which, here and there, a leather strap, a buckle, or the segment of a semicircle of steel peeped forth. All were warmly clad, but if, for a moment, one doffed his great-coat, or threw aside his tippet, a colored servant stood ready to catch it, and hold it until its owner should call for it. Those of the party who arrived earliest, while waiting for their comrades, conversed with apparent interest of some expedition in which they were about to engage. The words "Godenski," "Central Park," "Skating Club," and others of like import, frequently escaped them, and "the condition of the ice" was a theme which they seemed to delight in discussing. At length they set forth to the Central Park, and ascended a little hillock which borders the skating-pond and commands a view of its entire surface. The scene was exceedingly brilliant. The glittering ice, the skaters flying hither and thither, crossing each other's paths with impunity, wheeling in circles, and describing all sorts of geometrical figures, with the moon above and the moonlight all around—it was the most brilliant skating *fête* of the season. Here was a party dancing "Les Lanciers," there others were playing at "Hurley Tag," and in other parts of the pond other sports which skaters love were indulged in. The Godenski Club is composed of fifty members, and none are permitted to join it without unanimous consent. Mr. FRED. HARRIMAN is President; Mr. SMITH W. ANDERSON, Secretary, and Mr. WILLIAM H. SCHIEFFLIN, Treasurer, of the organization. Profanity and the use of intoxicating beverages, while the members are engaged in their sports, are prohibited by the by-laws, and those who infringe these rules are mulcted therefor. For mutual protection they have selected from among their number a Committee of the strongest and most active skaters, who are provided with all things needful for the rescue and resuscitation of any who may chance to take a cold bath contrary to his inclinations. The sports were kept up last evening until after 11 o'clock.

AFFAIRS AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—The dilapidated condition of the Mayor's office is still an eyesore to all who enter there, and will continue to be until the Tax Levy is passed, a consummation long delayed and devoutly to be wished for. Most of the business of the office is still transacted in the City Library. Mr. VALENTINE, the City Librarian, expresses no dissatisfaction at this invasion of his domains, beyond that occasioned by frequent visits from fishmongers in search of licenses. The peculiar odor which accompanies the venders of piscatorial merchandise, it is generally admitted, is far from agreeable. Marshal STEPHENS generally requires those who apply to him for licenses to satisfy him that they either are American citizens or have "declared their intentions," and many of the unnaturalized are sent to the Court of Common Pleas to take out their papers before they are licensed. One of the Judges, in jocular mood, remarked the other day, after attending to a number of these nose-offending applicants for the right of citizenship, that he should be compelled to make it a rule, if this thing continued, to deny an audience to all fishmongers who did not take a shower-bath and change their garments before presenting themselves before him.

THE LEGISLATURE AND CHARTERED RIGHTS.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council, appointed to consider the preamble and resolutions, submitted before the Board of Aldermen, last Thursday, by Alderman BOOLE, asserting the inviolability of the chartered rights of the City, and deprecating legislative interference with them, met in Room No. 8, City Hall, at 2 P. M., yesterday. Aldermen BOOLE, BRADLEY, PECK, STARR and SMITH, and Councilmen HALL, BULTEEL and PRATT were present. The Committee organized by appointing Alderman BOOLE Chairman, and Councilman HALL Secretary. A resolution was adopted, in favor of inviting the following gentlemen to confer with the Committee, at its next meeting, with regard to the measures to be taken to prevent legislative interference with chartered rights: Messrs. Moses Taylor, James T. Brady, Wm. B. Astor, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Jas. W. Gerard, J. Phillips Phœnix, A. T. Stewart, Wilson G. Hunt, Wm. Curtis Noyes, W. M. Evarts, R. W. Lowber and Jonathan W. Allen. The Committee adjourned to meet to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

A WATCH-TRADE WITH A SAILOR.—A negro sailor, named JOHN PHILIPS, several days ago purchased of TOBIAS LYONS, jeweler, Chatham-street, a watch for the sum of $20. He soon got tired of his toy, and returned it in a broken condition to Mr. LYONS, when he got it exchanged for another of larger size, on payment of an additional $5. In a few days he got tired of this also, and returning to Mr. LYONS, asked him to purchase it back. This he declined to do, when the negro made complaint before Justice WELSH, that Mr. LYONS had defrauded him out of his money by falsely representing that the watches were gold, when they were only plated with that material. The case came up for examination yesterday, and was soon disposed of. The negro had made out rather a slim case, but in consideration of the fact that he evidently stood more in need of money than of a watch the matter was compromised, upon a suggestion of the Court, by the defendant's taking the watch back and refunding the money for the same, after deducting the amount of damage done to it while it was in the negro's possession. With this disposition of the case, the parties left the Court.

EMIGRANT BOARDING-HOUSE LICENSES.—The City Hall Police, under Capt. LEONARD, have turned their attention particularly to keepers of emigrant boarding-houses, with a view to forcing them to take out licenses, in accordance with the requirements of the City ordinances. The object, it is stated, is not so much to increase the treasury receipts as to bring the landlords more completely under City control. When licensed, they are obliged to have their scale of prices in a conspicuous place, where it can be seen by their customers, so that they may know whether they are over-charged or not. If they are allowed to do business without a license, they cannot be compelled to deal justly by those who board with them. There are about thirty such houses in the City, and until now, sixteen have been conducted without a license.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Representatives from a number of Irish military and civic organizations in this City, met last week, for the purpose of making preparations for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day. The proceedings, as has been usual on such occasions for several years, were of a stormy and otherwise unpleasant character. There was nothing done towards the object for which the meeting was called, except the contribution of money from such of the representatives as remained in the hall until near the close of the meeting.

STREET PEDDLERS' LICENSES.—The notice recently issued to the venders of fruit, vegetables, fish &c., by Marshal STEPHENS, at the Mayor's Office, for them to take out licenses without delay, or be prosecuted for violation of the City ordinances, has caused quite a gathering of peddlers in front of the City Hall for several days past. At noon of Saturday, 205 licenses had been taken out, for which the sum of $1,025 was received.

UNLICENSED CITY RAILROAD CARS.—The Counsel to the Corporation has commenced a suit against the Second and Third-avenue Railroad Companies for alleged infringement of the ordinance recently passed by the Common Council, requiring that all City cars shall be licensed. All the other City Railroad Companies have procured licenses, but the Companies proceeded against claim immunity from the tax under their charters.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner O'KEEFE yesterday held an inquest at the City Hospital upon the body of JAMES CARLAN, aged 61, who died from injuries received on the evening of the 7th inst. by being run over by a train of cars on the New-Haven Railroad near Seventy-ninth-street. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death—the result of carelessness on the part of deceased.

THE PROPOSED NEW CITY RAILROADS.—Arrangements are being made for a grand mass indignation meeting to protest against the passage of the bill now before the State Legislature, for the establishment of certain additional lines of railway in this City by private parties. Mayor TIEMANN is among those engaged in getting it up.

THE CASE OF HUME.—Owing to the absence of Mrs. MORRELL, the complainant in the case of HUME, the Spiritualist, charged with rape upon her while she was in a trance state, the examination was yesterday adjourned by Justice QUACKENBUSH until to-day at 2 o'clock.

FELL DEAD.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon the body of CORNELIUS HALLAM, a German, who fell dead on Sunday in the lager-bier saloon No. 79 Greenwich-street. A verdict of death from disease of the heart was rendered.

The receipts of the American Tract Society, during January last, were, in legacies, $6,357 68; in donations, $11,618 25; for publications, $33,187 10. Total, $51,160 03.

Board of Aldermen.

SUPERVISION OF THE INSTITUTIONS—REPAVING BROADWAY—THE TAX LEVY ADOPTED.

The Mayor, last evening, transmitted to the Board of Aldermen, the fortieth report of the Bank for Savings, and the eighth report of the Emigrant's Industrial Savings Bank of this City.

The Board adopted a resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to communicate to the Board what, if any, powers are possessed by the Common Council or Board of Supervisors to investigate and supervise the management and expenditures of the Almshouse Department, or of any, or all, of the institutions in the charge of the Board of Ten Governors.

Alderman OWENS offered a resolution authorizing the Croton Aqueduct Department to advertise for proposals for removing the Russ pavement in Broadway and replacing it with Belgian pavement, the estimates together with the award of contract to be submitted to the Common Council for confirmation.

On motion of Alderman BOOLE it was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The special order was the report of the Committee of Conference, to which the Tax Levy was referred.

Alderman SMITH moved that the report be adopted.

ALDERMAN DARRAGH, in explaining his vote, said that he should vote against the report because it provided for striking out an appropriation of $48,000 reported by referees, which the City would be compelled to pay.

The report was adopted, (yeas 13; nays 3,) Aldermen ADAMS, DARRAGH and BRADLEY voting in the negative.

Alderman STARR offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Street Commissioner to cause an examination of the bulk heads and piers from Charles-street to Hammond-street and thence to the Eleventh-avenue, and to report their condition and the probable cost of repairing them.

The Board adjourned to Thursday.

Police Reports.

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS LOST—ARREST ON SUSPICION.—Some time since a Cuban lady, while boarding at the Girard House, lost a roll of bills of the Exchange Bank, in this City, amounting to $3,000. She had just drawn the money from the bank, and lost it, as she supposed, while going up stairs to her room in the hotel. A colored waiter, named Henry Moore, who was employed in the house at the time, was soon after found to be in a very flush condition, and suspicion, consequently, fixed on him as the thief. Policemen Wooldridge and Jourdan were employed to investigate the affair, and they soon ascertained that Moore had exchanged $150 in bills on the same bank at an exchange office in West Broadway. On looking for Moore he was not to be found. It appears that he left the City about that time, and has since been taking a tour in Canada. He returned to the City yesterday, when he was arrested and taken before Justice BRENNAN, and locked up for examination. Moore says, in explanation of the flush condition of his finances, that he had the good luck to make a hit with a lottery ticket about that time.

THE CONNECTICUT BANK CASE.

Bank Cashier Charged with Fraud and Arrested.

On Dec. 6, 1857, a telegraphic dispatch was received by General NYE, President of the Police Commissioners, from the officers of the Colchester Bank, of Colchester, Conn., to arrest SAMUEL F. JONES, Jr., one of the firm of JONES & WILCOX, of Barclay-street, who had been guilty of defrauding the Bank out of a large amount of money while acting as Cashier. The matter was placed in the hands of Police officers. Mr. JONES was arrested, and placed in custody of SAMUEL BREVOORT, aid to General-Superintendent TALLMADGE, but at night, it is thought through the connivance of parties in office, the prisoner escaped, and, it was thought, fled to Atlanta, Georgia; but, though a thorough search was made for the absconding prisoner he could not be found. It appears that at the time the telegraph message was sent to General NYE, the Bank Commissioners of Connecticut had been making an investigation of the books of the Colchester Bank, and discovered a defalcation in the affairs of the Bank of about $27,000. A more searching investigation proved that the amount would not fall much short of $70,000, and by these means the Bank was rendered insolvent, and hundreds were ruined. After the escape of JONES the matter was put into an official shape, and a requisition was made on JOHN A. KING, Governor of this State, by the Governor of Connecticut, and Gov. KING accordingly issued his warrant. The matter rested until a few days since, when, as detective KEEFE was walking along Broadway he espied the wife of Mr. JONES, he having had her pointed out to him at the time JONES was arrested in 1857. The officer kept a strict watch over the movements of the woman, as he presumed JONES must be somewhere in the City, and that by "keeping dark" the hiding place of the absconding cashier could be ascertained.

At last it was very evident that JONES was somewhere in the Metropolitan Hotel, and, accompanied by Capt. WALLING, the officer went to the hotel yesterday afternoon, and in room No. 310 they found JONES quietly seated in a rocking chair. He started up as he saw the policemen, and wanted to know what their business was with him. The officers then showed their shields, when JONES said, "I am now in custody of an officer," and refuse to go with the officers, and attempted to resist, when he was handcuffed and taken to the Police Headquarters, and from there to a Station-house up town, and is now probably on his way to the State of Connecticut, where he will be arraigned for the alleged defalcations.

Loss of the Brig R. B. Clark, of Boston.

THE CREW SAVED BY THE UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER WASHINGTON—THEIR ARRIVAL AT THIS PORT.

The United States revenue cutter *Washington*, H. D. HUNTER, Commander, arrived at this port last evening, from a cruise in search of vessels in distress. She reports, on the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., they observed to leeward a brig with her topsails to the masts. The cutter bore away for her, and at 9 o'clock A. M. hove to, and Lieut. STIRK and the pilot were sent on board of her. She proved to be the brig *R. B. Clark*, Captain RUMNEY, of and for Boston, from Philadelphia. They found no person on board excepting Captain RUMNEY, who was at the pumps, the mate and five men having left in the boat for the cutter, when she hove in sight. They took off the captain and received the crew on board. On the return of Lieut. STIRK, Lieut. MURDEN was dispatched with orders to get the brig into port if possible. At 9:30 A. M., Lieut. MURDEN returned and reported the brig sinking very fast. Two boats were then sent under charge of STIRK and the pilot, to save what they could; but after getting alongside the brig settled so fast that they did not deem it safe to board her, and at 10:15 A. M., Barnegat bearing N. W., by W., 23 miles, she sank in 13½ fathoms of water. They then brought the captain and crew to this port. The following is Capt. RUMNEY's statement:

Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock, P. M. we left Delaware Breakwater with a cargo of coal bound to Boston. About an hour afterwards we tried the pumps, and found the brig making some water, but kept her free by strict attention until about 4½ o'clock, A. M. of the 14th inst. when the leak increased very rapidly. We sounded the pumps and found the water gaining very fast. We worked the pumps hard, however, until 8½ o'clock A. M. when we found five feet six inches water in the hold, and the brig settling fast. We made a signal of distress and got the boat out, (still working the pumps) when the United States Revenue Cutter *Washington*, Capt. HUNTER, came to our assistance, and sent Lieut. STIRK and the pilot with a boats' crew to assist us, but finding the brig sinking fast, they took me off and returned to the cutter. My first officer, cook and crew came on board the cutter in the brig's boat. Capt. HUNTER again sent the first cutter under the command of Lieut. STIRK, and the second cutter under the command of T. W. CONKLIN, pilot, to save what they could from the wreck; but she sank as they were going alongside. The Captain and officers did all that lay in their power to save the vessel, but it was all of no avail. To them, and to the interposition of Divine Providence, we owe our lives. The vessel sank in 13½ fathoms water at 10:15 A. M.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ELECTION.—The Special Committee of the Board of Education, Messrs. CROWELL, J. G. BERGEN and PAULDING, appointed to investigate the truth of "certain rumors," to the effect that Mr. A. B. CLARK, Principal of Public School No. 13, had "surreptitiously" induced between sixty and seventy boys attending his school to join the Mercantile Library Association, just before the late election in that institution, for the purpose of voting for a particular candidate, met last evening, in the Board-of-Education Room, Red Hook-lane. Ex-Alderman CASSWELL appeared for the defendant, and Mr. HENRY HILL for the complainants. The statement of several witnesses was made, without the usual oath. *Walter S. Gove* said—He only knew that boys from Public School No. 13 were at the polls; George Cressler, a schoolboy, had told him that he was made a member: Mr. Clark gave him his certificate; Mr. Clark also gave him tickets to vote; this was about 4½ o'clock P. M. on the day of the election that he saw him at the polls; Mr. Clark told him he was going to vote the Chapman ticket. *Thomas Lee*, one of the boys in attendance upon the school, was the next witness: The first he knew of the matter Mr. Clark laid a paper upon the table in the School, about a week before the election, and said that those who wished to become members could sign their names; that a man had kindly offered to make them members for three months; this was in school hours; he said nothing about voting, only that there would be an election; we asked who this kind gentleman was, but Mr. Clark would not tell us; eighteen or twenty of the boys voted in the morning, immediately after prayers; Mr. Clark said they might go; he sent down five or six at a time; witness heard Mr. Clark say that Mr. Hill had accused the school of bribery; understood by that that it was something terrible that he had done. *Charles Ford*, another schoolboy, did not sign the paper; heard Mr. Clark say that Mr. Hill had accused the school of bribery; 62 children in all were made members; heard Mr. Clark tell the scholars not to tell anybody that they were members of the Association, and to keep it from their parents, if possible; did not know who the kind gentleman was that made them members, but the boys said it was Mr. Casswell; Thomas McDermott told witness so. *John Worth*, a member of the same school, testified in substance the same as last witness. Mr. Hill made his statement, after which the Committee adjourned to another evening.

THE POISONING CASE.—The GALE family, residing in Neutra-alley, poisoned by drinking tea on Saturday last, were convalescent last evening. Sergeant BALL, of the Police Department, has taken a sample of the tea used, and will submit it to the proper tests for the purpose of ascertaining what poison it contains.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—In the City Court the case of "The People *ex rel* SHEEHAN *vs.* THOMAS H. VANBRUNT," the Court has adjudged the defendant guilty of contempt for selling property in violation of an order made June 22, 1857, and he is ordered to pay a fine of $250 and $50 costs, and to stand committed till paid, not exceeding six months.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—A meeting of this Board was held last evening. The Law Committee, to whom was referred petitions in favor of abolishing the present Justices' Courts and establishing District Courts in place thereof, and, also, the communication of Judge CULVER, of the City Court, in relation to paying Constables' fees, made an elaborate report, showing that the expenses of the Courts now exceeds the receipts by over $21,000, and that if that sum should be added to other contingent expenses, the expenses of these Courts would exceed the receipts by $25,000 per annum; that the duties of the Clerks of these Courts are fully defined in the ordinances, but the Committee believe they are seldom performed, and some of them say that they cannot do so for want of the proper aid from the Justice who holds the Court and controls the fine and fees, &c. The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That this Board do approve of the course taken by the Hon. E. D. CULVER, City Judge, in refusing to certify to the bills of constables for services in criminal cases, and that they request the said Judge have the power given him to strike out all such charges as improper.

Resolved, That the several clerks of the said Court be directed to report to this Board what, if any, reasons exist why they have failed to comply with the ordinances of the city defining their duties.

Resolved, That it be referred to a Special Committee of five to take into consideration the propriety of reducing the number of districts for said Court, and that they report to this Board their conclusion as soon as possible.

Resolved, That the subject of reorganizing the said Courts be referred to the Counselor of the Board, and that he be directed to report whether, in his opinion, any additional legislative power is required to complete said reorganization.

Same Committee reported appointing some fifty additional Commissioners of Deeds.

Alderman PIERSON offered the following:

Whereas, water has already been introduced into the city, and the public works are now in successful operation; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Common Council the time has arrived when a public demonstration should be made appropriate to the importance of the improvement.

Resolved, That the Committee heretofore appointed upon this subject be directed to take immediate steps to carry the foregoing resolution into effect.

Pending the discussion on the subject the Board adjourned.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—A General Term of the Supreme Court was opened yesterday in the Governor's Room, City Hall. The following is the Calendar for to-day: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

The February Civil Term of the City Court, Judge CULVER, was also opened. Out of a panel of 60 jurors only 27 answered to their names at the opening of the Court. The usual fine of $25 each was imposed upon all delinquents. The following is the Calendar for to-day. Nos. 1, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

The case of PETERSON *vs.* PETERSON, reported in the TIMES of yesterday, which it was supposed had been decided on Saturday last, it seems is not yet finished. By the order of the Court, made on Saturday, the husband was to return the child to the wife. The child had not been found up to last night, and an officer who visited the house where it has been boarding recently was told that the father had taken it to New-York. A process of the Court has thus far failed to reach the father. The mother of the child—a little girl four years old—has not seen it since last November, and is in great distress on that account. The father was in Court at the time the decision was made in the case, and how he escaped does not appear.

Amusements.

CONCERT.—Madame LOUISE ABEL, a very accomplished pianist, gives her second concert to-night at CHICKERING's Piano-Forte Rooms. Her personal worth and artistic ability should insure her a good reception.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The third concert was interesting and successful. HAYDN's fine symphony in D was played to the entire satisfaction of the audience. Latterly there has been a little too much of the modern school noticeable in the programmes; this return to a purer and more quickly-appreciable one was timely. In the days when HAYDN wrote, pure melody and profound harmony were the essentials of good composition; in their place we now have dislocated rhythms and hideous dissonances. Like a dark background to HAYDN's bright picture was SCHUMANN's symphony in D minor—a work of startling boldness, frantic color, and hazardous effect; doubtless good as an exhibition of orchestral manipulation, but wearisome from its excessive effort. Both works were played with creditable emphasis and precision. Also a lugubrious festival overture by F. RIES.

Miss MARIE ELINA COURAN was the vocalist of the evening, and acquitted herself with marked ability. The lady possesses a voice which is justly entitled to the best cultivation that can be bestowed upon it. Mr. WILLIAM SAAR played a couple of solos with excellent skill and good taste; the adagio of CHOPIN's Concerto and RUBINSTEIN's Etude being especially fine.

Mr. BRISTOW's Symphony in F sharp minor is announced for performance at the next concert. We perceive, also, that the Society has resolved, at a recent meeting, "that immediate steps be taken for the purpose of erecting a suitable Music Hall by forming a Stock Company." The more immediate these steps are made the better will it be for the prosperity of the Society. The noise and discomfort of the present arrangements must sooner or later be attended with injury.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A new drama called "The Villagers," was produced here last night for the purpose of introducing a new artist to our public. Mr. PEARSON, the gentleman in question, is a low comedian of the Yorkshire boy school of acting. He has a heartiness of manner, and a simple boldness of purpose, which never fail to win the sympathies of the audience. The drama is a sorry jumble of improbabilities, and tolerable only for certain neck-or-nothing opportunities bestowed on the hero. We should not be surprised if Mr. PEARSON enjoyed a considerable degree of popularity in this City. His reception last night was cordial, and we think deserved.

Suicide of a Newspaper Correspondent at Poughkeepsie.

Great excitement prevailed in Poughkeepsie on Saturday, caused by a report that a gentleman named KING, a newspaper correspondent, who was stopping at Rutzer's Hotel, had committed suicide by taking prussic acid. This report proved true. On Friday night last he arrived in Poughkeepsie by the 6¼ o'clock train from Albany, and was conveyed to Rutzer's Hotel. He there registered his name as "Ernest Montague, Cincinnati, Ohio." From his conversation it appeared that he had visited most of our Western cities, and was perfectly at home on Kansas affairs. At 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, he having not yet made his appearance, and it being found impossible to obtain any answer from him, his door was burst open, and he was found struggling in the last agonies of death. He lay upon the bed; a pistol loaded to the muzzle, the cap exploded, was near at hand; upon the bed lay the play of "Richelieu"; a vial labeled prussic acid, containing a small quantity of that deadly poison, was within his reach, while upon the table was a paper with a small quantity of sugar in it. Several letters, directed to different persons, also lay on the table. Dr. HILLIS was instantly sent for, who arrived before he expired; but nothing could be done to save him.

The following letters, written by deceased, and directed—one to the Press and the Public, and the other to Mr. RUTZER, reveal his true name, though they give little clue to the cause of his suicide:

FRIDAY, Midnight, Feb. 11, 1859.

To the Press and the Public:

I die by my own hand, thus fittingly terminating an existence which to me has been productive only of disappointment, discord, blight and pain. Ah! yes, let me except a few bright hours of love and friendship which gleam like stars in a canopy of gloom—their reflection in my "yet lucid soul" constituting my only basis of a hope for the future.

If, in cutting the cord which binds me to earth, I violate any unwritten law of the universe—*for surely I violate none of man's*—let it be remembered that I go to confront the Law Giver, and to pay the penalty, thereby acquitting the world of the necessity of pronouncing judgment. This reflection, I am sure, will suffice with the thinking, the philosophic few. The verdict of the unreasonable and uncharitable who compose the throng I do not fear. Let them, if they choose, defame my character, or, if they please, howl like hyenas over my grave. Then let them draw what consolation they can from my dying declaration *that if I could return to earth it would be but to express forgiveness, and, if possible, to bless and brighten their existence.*

As my religious sentiments happen to be more generally known than approved, a single word of reference to them at this time may be pardoned. They may be erroneous. Infallibility I never claimed; but they were not adopted without reflection, and cannot be relinquished without reason. They therefore remain unchanged, standing the test of this, the hour of death, as of every other during my life.

"Dark death may frighten children; Hell, the wretch
Who feels that he deserves it!"

I leave this world fearing none worse, hoping for a better, but content to follow my destiny where it leads—my only prayer being *that it may not reconsign me to earth.*

JOHN F. KING.

2 O'CLOCK. A. M., Saturday, Feb. 12.

Proprietor Poughkeepsie Hotel:

DEAR SIR: My real name is JOHN F. KING. My relatives mostly reside in Waterford, N. Y. They will undoubtedly wish control of the body. Please telegraph the fact of my death to CHAS. M. WELLINGTON, Cashier of the Manufacturers' Bank, Troy, N. Y., or to D. BRAINARD KING, Waterford, N. Y. If the inclosed note be insufficient to recompense you, they will see that you are well paid for your trouble and attention.

Truly yours, JOHN F. KING.

There was no money inclosed in this note; but a $2 bill and 28 cents in change was found loose in his pocket.

Mr. J. M. KING, of Waterford, brother of deceased, was telegraphed to, and made arrangements for taking charge of the body.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The "Lancet" concedes that they have performed seemingly "miraculous cures;" a few doses at this season will regulate the system, and give tone and vigor to the internal functions of the body.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes. No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

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A New Skirt.

WOODWARD'S Patent Union Columbian Skirt and Attachment is a novelty worthy the attention of the ladies and merchants generally. Unequaled by any known skirt, for convenience, safety, and durability. The lower part of the skirt may be detached in one minute, and washed, without the removal of a spring. The attachments may be connected to any ordinary skirt, and old skeleton skirts in five minutes rendered superior to new. WOODWARD'S Patent Helix Bustles, and Skirt-supporters also claim attention. For sale at his store, No. 329 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre, and at the Manufactory, No. 196 Fulton-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

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FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
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TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,

For Families, Tailors, Mantua-makers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.

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Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

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We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Professor J. C. Lane has several valuable patents for sale. Models now on exhibition at his rooms, No. 41 Park-row, *Times'* Building, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Knee Caps, Belts, Bandages and Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, No. 4 Ann-st.

Grand Masonic Ball—THIS EVENING, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Tickets to be had at the door.

An Immense Display of Masonic Paraphernalia—TO-NIGHT, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Grand Procession of the Masonic Fraternity—At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TO-NIGHT. Tickets to be had at the door.

Ball in Aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund—At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TO-NIGHT.

Grand Ovation of the Knights Templars—As escort to the Grand Lodge—At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TO-NIGHT. Tickets to be had at the door.

The Knights Templars—Armed Cap-à-Pie—Will make a GRAND ENTREE at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TO-NIGHT. Tickets to be had at the door.

MARRIED.

JONES—BERRY.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 13, at the residence of Alexander P. Kennan, Esq., by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, STEPHEN A. JONES, of this City, to Miss EMMA A. BERRY, of Boston.

LONGWORTH—HARBER.—At Des Moines, Iowa, on Tuesday, Jan. 11, by the Rev. J. B. Jocelyn, F. W. LONGWORTH to Miss M. ALLIE HARBER, all of Des Moines.

DIED.

MONEYPENNY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 14, JOHN MONEYPENNY, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 16, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 450 Canal-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

STURGES.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 14, EBENEZER CURTIS, youngest son of Daniel L. and Rachel V. Sturges.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 16, at 2 o'clock, from No. 46 East 11th-st.

CUMMINGS.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 13, of consumption, THOS. AUGUSTUS CUMMINGS, son of Thos. S. and Jane Cummings, in the 34th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 105 East 36th-st., near Lexington-av., on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock.

MUNK.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 14, HENRY WILLIAM WARREN MUNK, a native of England, aged 40.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 370 4th-av.

☞ London papers please copy.

HAXTUN.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 14, RAYMOND NAVIER, only son of Benjamin and Susan C. Haxtun, aged 3 years, 1 month and 23 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 16, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 3[illegible] 4th av.

TOMPKINS.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 14, GERARD G., son of the late Stephen R. Tompkins, formerly of Tarrytown, N. Y., aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 137 2d av., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be conveyed to Tarrytown by the 12 o'clock train from Chambers-st.

HARDMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 14, at the residence of her husband, of congestion of the brain, ANN HARDMAN, wife of Thomas R. Hardman, in the 37th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her husband are invited to attend her funeral from No. 275 West 24th-st., this (Tuesday) morning, Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MCKENZIE.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 13, of paralysis, Mrs. EMELINE MCKENZIE, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Engham B. Sutton, No. 1 Lamartine-place, (West 29th st.,) without further invitation.

ROGERS.—On Monday, Feb. 14, of croup, EDWIN CHRISTY, son of Charlotte A. Rogers, and grandson of Edmund Jones, aged 3 years, 6 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, Claremont Hotel, Bloomingdale road, without further notice.

JOHNSON.—In Williamsburg, on Sunday, Feb. 13, JOSEPH JOHNSON, in the 40th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 114 South 1st-st., on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

NEWKIRK.—In Bergen, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 13, of consumption, GEORGE, son of Henry and Eliza Newkirk, aged 21 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, at 2½ o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, 15th inst.

HUBBARD.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, Feb. 10, after a very short illness, the Rev. REUBEN W. HUBBARD. He was the oldest clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of New-York.

The funeral will take place from St. John's Church, this day, (Tuesday,) Feb. 15, at 2 o'clock A. M. Trains leave Chamber-st. depôt at 11½ and 12 o'clock.

MACKEY.—At New Hamburg, Dutchess Co., on Sunday, Feb. 13, MARY E., only daughter of the late Lewis and Sophia Mackey, aged 2 years, 9 months and 23 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her grandfather, No. 150 West 20th st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Haverstraw for interment.

☞ Rockland County papers please copy.

BEVERIDGE.—At Newburg, on Sunday, Feb. 13, JOHN BEVERIDGE, Esq., aged 56 years.

Funeral on Wednesday.

KAVANAGH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 8, ROSANNA KAVANAGH, wife of Joseph Kavanagh, merchant, No. 43 Main-st., Rochester, N. Y.

GORDON.—At Nashville, Tenn., on Saturday morning, Feb. 12, Capt. JAMES GORDON, aged 77, a native of Scotland; for 50 years a resident of Nashville. Deceased was father of Mrs. C. C. NORVELL, of this City.

BENNET.—In No. 11 West Richmond st., Edinburgh, Scotland, on Thursday, Jan. 6, Mr. LINDSAY BENNET, aged 79 years.

OUT THIS MORNING!
OUT THIS MORNING!
OUT THIS MORNING!
OUT THIS MORNING!
OUT THIS MORNING!
OUT THIS MORNING!
OUT THIS MORNING!
OUT THIS MORNING!
OUT THIS MORNING!
OUT THIS MORNING!
A STORY OF LIFE.
AZAEL KAIN;
AZAEL KAIN;
AZAEL KAIN;
AZAEL KAIN;
AZAEL KAIN;
AZAEL KAIN;
AZAEL KAIN;
AZAEL KAIN;
AZAEL KAIN;
AZAEL KAIN;
OR
THE FORTUNES OF A FOUNDLING.
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BY
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FRANCIS S. SMITH,
FRANCIS S. SMITH,
Author of "Maggie, the Child of Charity;" "Eveleen Wilson;" "The Emigrant;" "Estelle Grant;" "The Vestmaker's Apprentice" &c.
IN THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
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THE
BEST STORY PAPER PRINTED!
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BEST STORY PAPER PRINTED!
BEST STORY PAPER PRINTED!
FOR SALE
BY ALL THE NEWS AGENTS IN THE COUNTRY.
BY ALL THE NEWS AGENTS IN THE COUNTRY.
BY ALL THE NEWS AGENTS IN THE COUNTRY
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THE NEW YORK MERCURY
CONTAINING
THE SECOND INSTALLMENT
OF
NED BUNTLINE'S NEW SEA STORY
ENTITLED
SEAWAIF;
OR THE
TERROR OF THE COAST,
IS
OUT THIS MORNING
AT
ALL THE NEWS DEPOTS,
ONLY FOUR CENTS.

GAYETTY!
GAYETTY!
GAYETTY!

Use GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the water-closet, a magnificent luxury, and a preventive as well as cure of piles. It is for sale at the depôt, No. 41 Ann-st., and by respectable druggists throughout the Union. Beware of imitations.

PIKE'S PEAK
GOLD MINES.

The subscribers propose to transport any given number of pounds, from Leavenworth City or other points on the Missouri that may be agreed upon, to the Gold Mines of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, and the Platte, during the months of April and May, with dispatch and on favorable terms. For our practical experience as Transporters on the Plains, and our responsibility as common carriers, we refer to Col. D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General; J. T. Soutter, President of the Bank of the Republic; William Van Deventer, No. 195 Fulton-st.; Benjamin Holliday, Tontine Buildings, Wall-st., and J. B. Simpson, Nos. 5 and 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Buildings, New-York City. To the latter gentleman, our General Agent, we refer for all particulars. Early applications will meet with favor.

(Signed) RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL.
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Jan. 28, 1859.

VOCAL MUSIC.
CHEVE'S SYSTEM.

A new era in the history of Music. By this system Music, hitherto accessible only to the few, is made accessible to all. With it no more obscurity, no more labyrinth. Music is truly popularized. The classes formed at Mlle. SAUVAGEOT'S last lecture will meet on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 7½ P. M., Room No. 21 Cooper Institute. All persons are particularly invited to attend. The first lesson is free!

MUSICAL BOXES.

The undersigned offer for sale a large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 24 tunes, with different accompaniments, and with a variety of

AMERICAN,

French, German and Italian Music. Overtures, Expressives, Forte Piano, Mandolines.

PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HYDROCARBON OIL FOR GAS.

An improved and very rich oil for making gas in the different Portable Gas Machines now in use, as cheap as any oil in market. Made by
DANIEL WADSWORTH & CO.,
Oil Manufacturers, No. 207 Pearl-st.

PURE PORT WINE.

OSBORNE'S pure juice Port Wine for sale in quart and pint bottles, or by the gallon, by
G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY.—Just introduced, the square visiting card, the square envelope, square note paper, and other novelties.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY, BROOKLYN.—Corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts. The 13th Lecture of the course will be delivered by EDWARD G. PARKER, of Boston, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1859. Subject—*Pericles, the Orator and Statesman.* Tickets, 25 cents, sold at the door.

G. L. HAIGHT,
S. W. CAREY,
S. D. C. VAN BOKKELEN,
Lecture Committee.

PILES, PILES, PILES.
NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 16, 1858.

DR. WITMER:

I have been afflicted with external piles for the last 16 years; I was operated upon, and have tried all the advertised remedies for curing piles, but done me no good; I was in a wretched condition, and was advised by Mr. Clifford, of your City, to try Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository, which I did, and I am happy to state that it has entirely cured me of that dreadful disease, piles. Yours, respectfully, EDWARD B. WARDEN.

Agency for the sale of Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository, No. 158 Bowery, New-York.

LUXURIANT WHISKERS.—MOUSTACHES forced to grow in six weeks, by my magical ONGUENT. It will produce, upon the baldest head, young and vigorous hair, within three weeks. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, 15 Ann-st.

ALSOPP'S EAST INDIA TONIC PALE ALE—For sale in kegs of 3, 5 and 10 gallons each, at the Wine Vaults No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught.
G. E. MENDUM.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG PERSON, a situation as nurse and seamstress, cutter and fitter of children's clothes, embroidery, and assist in dressmaking if required; long experience in the care of children—grown-up children preferred; or would do light chamberwork or sewing, or wait on a lady. The very highest City reference given from her last place, where she can be seen till suited. Call or address No. 25 East 31st-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY, COMPETENT woman without incumbrance, who is a thorough seamstress and fully understands housekeeping, wishes to engage in a gentleman's family or in some institution where her services would be available; has 12 years' high character in this City; can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY COMPETENT person as seamstress and lady's maid in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to assist in chamber work; good City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., second floor, front room, till suited.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups, and jellies; also, part of the washing and ironing in a magnificent style; wages, $9. Also, a girl of 18, minds a baby, sews neatly, waits on table, is fond of children; wages, $5. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MOST FAITHFUL, capable servant, highly recommended; is a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; perfectly experienced in all kinds of housework and a girl of excellent character; neat and obliging; also, for a very nice, smart, young girl as nurse and waiter, or to do light work. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls—one as seamstress, who thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses; the other, to take care of children and do plain sewing—both are excellent embroiderers; the best of reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 419½ 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT young women, in City or country; they are neat and economical in their duties, and well recommended; one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other an excellent chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; could fill a place as laundress. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do the cooking of a small private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker of biscuits and pies; understands making cake. Apply at No. 91 East 16th-st., for two days of the week if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook, who has lived in the best of families, with their recommendations. Understands jellies, soups, game, &c. Apply at the rooms of the Employment Society, No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls; one as an excellent cook, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given; to save trouble, none need call unless respectable private families. Can be seen at No. 130 St. Mark's-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; has no objection to do light chamberwork; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 21 West 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, as competent waitress in a private family; she perfectly understands her business, and can give the best of City reference if required. Call at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman; she is a good cook, and would assist with washing and ironing, and can do the baking of a small private family. The best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 62 21st-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as cook; has no objection to help in the washing and ironing of a small private family; can be seen until engaged; has the best of reference. Call at No. 89 6th-av., second floor, back room, near 8th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, 18 YEARS old, a situation as child's nurse or chambermaid; is very fond of children, and has great taste for dressing their hair. Good City references given. Apply at No. 200 Grand-st., near Mott.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Apply at No. 74 West 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as waitress or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 Warren-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress or chambermaid, or assist in the washing and ironing; is a competent person; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a respectable family as cook; understands her business perfectly in all its branches, and is a good baker; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, of good disposition, as nurse and to assist with sewing; can give the best of references; is a Protestant. Call at No. 81 West 19th st., first door on the second floor, or address a note to E. H.

WANTED—BY A NICE AND TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; willing to work, and steady in her habits; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, who is a capable dressmaker and seamstress, employment by the day, week or month; would not object to the care of one growing child. Good reference can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN LADY OF refinement and capability wishes until March or April, an engagement as a lady's maid and companion to travel to Europe. Call or address M. B., No. 99 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress. She can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 East 32d-st., 1st story, back room.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES EMPLOYMENT by the day or week; she is an excellent cutter and fitter of ladies' or children's clothing; understands all kinds of family sewing. Apply at No. 104 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY PROTESTANT girl, a situation; is a good chambermaid and waiter, and can also do plain sewing; she knows her business, and is well recommended. Call at No. 302 8th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, as nurse, or chambermaid and waiting; understands her business well, and has good City references. Apply at No. 74 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands every kind of cooking; private families only apply; has seven years' City reference. Apply at 8 5th-st., two or three doors from the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook in a small private family. Can give good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 127 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUATION as monthly nurse. References can be obtained at No. 54 West 38th-st., or at No. 34 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, as plain sewer, either to go out or take the work home. Call at No. 114 av. D. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; has got good City reference. Apply at No. 290 6th-av., corner 13th-st.

FRENCH AND GERMAN, AND EVERY OTHER kind of servants, may continually be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. A lady who speaks French and German in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A man who is competent to take charge of pine stoves, green-houses, grape-houses, peach houses, acadeacs, vegetables, &c., and can produce the best of character from Massachusetts and in this City; has several years lived with the most respectable families in this country; can undertake either single or married situations. Address P. L. I., care of Mr. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single man; is an Englishman, and is fully competent, and thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has lived with the best of families in this City; good references can be given for the above capacity. Call at R. BREWSTER & CO.'S Coach Factory, corner of Broome and Mott sts., or address COACHMAN, the same place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Has lived in the very best of families in this City, and in the country also. Understands the treatment of horses. Is a sober man, and is not afraid of work. Address No 105 East 26th-st., first floor, back room, or L. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN OR GARDENER'S situation by a respectable Scotchman (single;) understands his business in either capacity, and has the best of City reference. Also, by a German Protestant man on a farm; understands the care and management of horses, cattle, &c. Apply, for two days, at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., in the office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS PROTESTANT young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well; is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer; willing to work and be useful about a place; has the best of reference; no objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—DRY GOODS—A SITUATION IN A jobbing house, Yankee notions, ribbon and millinery, dress trimmings, embroideries or fancy goods; has had 15 years experience in retailing in his own store in this City; will be found useful. Address J. K., Metropolitan Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PRACTICAL gardener; is a married man, no children; wife is first-rate dairy woman, cook, &c.; can give the best of reference. Address T. B., or apply at Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as waiter by a young man who has the best of City reference. Call at No. 811 Broadway, or a note addressed to THOMAS, Box No. 133 *Times* Office, will meet with attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as groom and coachman; the best of city and country references given from his last place. Please call or address T. F., No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., saddler's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, surveyor for an insurance company, or salaried agent. Address J. W., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has long City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 877 Broadway, near 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER—A German, who thoroughly understands his business; has a wife and one child; refers, by permission, to Francis T. Garrettson, Att'y., &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family, by a respectable man that understands his business perfectly, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 88 15th-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS COACHMAN; has good City reference of seven years. Apply at No. 71 West 25th-st. for three days. Reference—Thos. Williams, Jr., President of the Marine Bank.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant man who fully understands his business; the best of City reference given. Call or address R. E., No. 12 Union-court, University-place, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN (without family), as gardener; has had 16 years' experience in the business in all its branches. Can be well recommended. Address GARDEN, Box 147 *Times* Office.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—A YOUNG married man, American, would like a situation as clerk or steward in a hotel; his wife would act as housekeeper; no objection to any part of the United States. Satisfactory references given. Address Mr. COLLINS, Union House, New-Haven, Ct.

A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF Pelouze and Dumas, of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Best of references given. Address Box No. 1,848, New-York Post-office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG ATTORNEY, WITH 18 months' City practice, wishes a situation as managing clerk. Best of references. Address PEARL, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

A BOOK-KEEPER WHOSE EVENINGS are unoccupied would like a set of books to write up. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—COACH-BODY MAKERS.—STEADY employment for 15 or 20 first-class hands can be found on application at Fred. Wood & Co.'s factory, Bridgeport, Conn., (late Tomlinson, Wood & Co.,) or to Wood Bros., No. 410 Broadway, New-York.

FARMER WANTED—TO TAKE A FINE PLACE of about 60 acres on shares. It is about 25 miles from the city, a new house and garden for the tenant, one of the best places in Westchester county. Address with reference, Box No. 1,911 Post office.

WANTED.—A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID IN a small family boarding. A neat pleasant girl with good recommendations as child's nurse may find a permanent place by applying at No. 61 State st., Brooklyn.

BOY WANTED IN A PRINTING OFFICE—One that can work on the Gordon Presses. Apply at No. 53 Fulton-st., corner of Cliff.

INSTRUCTION.

AMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED IN 1835.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. A first-class institution for ladies and gentlemen. Some of its advantages—a full corps of thorough and experienced teachers, ease of access and healthiness of location. Spring Term of 14 weeks will commence April 7. Board and Tuition in common English, $38. For circulars, address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER.

AMENIA, Dutchess County, N. Y., Feb., 1859.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.

REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.

GENEVA, Feb. 1, 1859.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—SUPplies schools with competent teachers, parents with school circulars (gratuitously) and teachers with positions. Wanted, a superior lady teacher of harp and piano, a gentleman to teach music and classics, and several governesses to teach music, English and French.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway, N.Y.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Boarding Department in charge of the Principal. Next term opens Feb. 14. Applicants can see the Principal at any time. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC—DOLBEAR & VOGELSDORFF, Nos. 605, 607 and 609 Broadway, keep the largest Commercial Institution in New-York, and prepare gentlemen or boys for business in a superior practical manner. One $10 seat for book-keeping; also, two $5 seats for writing.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST respectability, and having a thorough education, desires a position either as visiting or resident governess, or assistant in a school. Is qualified to teach English branches, music, and painting. Unexceptionable references given as to character and competency. Address K. F. E., Box No. 915 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.

This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.

The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants, speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING FOR CHILDREN.—ANY PERSON wishing to put one or two children, one year or more of age, out to board, where they will have motherly care and every desirable comfort at a moderate charge, will call or address MRS. MYERS, No. 50 Columbia-st., near Delancey, New-York City.

BOARDING—FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN—NO 136 8th-st., opposite Clinton Hall, three doors from Broadway; also front room for two persons. Location unexceptionable; immediate vicinity of principal hotels, amusements, &c. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND BOARD for a family, or for single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d-sts. Best references will be given and required. Persons of religious habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, handsomely furnished, on the 2d floor of a modern house, may be obtained, with board; family private; references given and required. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom in third story of a first-class private house, West 14th-st., to let to a gentleman and wife. Address CLINTON, Box No. 2,387 Post-office.

BOARDING.—SINGLE OR SUITES OF ROOMS, with full or partial board, can now be had at No. 196 10th-st.; house large and airy; location very desirable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st., Ferries. House first-class; location fine, and no children. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

AMITY-PLACE, NO. 26, ONE DOOR FROM BLEECKER—The second floor to let with board; large pantries, hot and cold water; the back room let to two persons at $10 per week, fuel and gas included; the front rooms convenient for a family; a lady could be accommodated who would be willing to teach a little girl to play on the piano, for part payment.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS—FURNISHED or unfurnished, suitable for two or three gentlemen, or gentleman, wife and servant, may be obtained in a house where there are no children or boarders. Restaurant next door communicates. Apply at No. 732 Broadway, up stairs.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

PERSONAL.

IF DANIEL LIPPINCOTT IS IN THE City of New-York or its vicinity, and will call at No. 23 John-st., he will hear of something to his advantage.
MARY S. LIPPINCOTT.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English Canvas, Oil and Water Colors, Brushes, Pastels, Drawing Papers, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the City. W. SCHAUS, Artists' Colorman, No. 629 Broadway.

DANCING.

CHARRUAUD DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 54 East 13th-st.

New classes are being formed on Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon, and 3½ afternoon. Pupils can commence at all times. Classes for ladies on Monday and Thursday, from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen's class, Tuesday and Friday, at 8 P. M.

COAL OIL.—THE EMPIRE STATE COAL OIL Company has constantly on hand and for sale a superior article of Coal Oil, for illuminating purposes. It is light-colored, free from unpleasant odor, and burns out dry, without crust or smoke, in all forms of Kerosene lamps, giving the cheapest, safest and best light now known to the public.
EMPIRE STATE COAL OIL CO.,
No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York.

BILL HEADS! BILL HEADS!!
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Ruled for Printing! Ruled for Printing!! Ruled for Printing!!! and sold at small advance on price of common Ruled Papers. CARSON & HARD,
No. 44 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house No. 58 St. Mark's-place, replete with every convenience and in perfect order; house 25 feet front by nearly 60 feet deep; lot 25x98 feet; the house is beautifully papered throughout, and parlors frescoed by one of the best artists in the City; gymnasium in the attic. Price $15,000, including all the carpets, oil-cloths and gas-fixtures. Terms to accommodate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 30 miles from New-York, and ⅓ of a mile from a dépôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.

For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

FARM AT AUCTION—LOCATED IN MIDDLEtown, Monmouth, N. J., two miles from Red Bank, eight from Keyport, containing 116 acres of valuable land, will be sold at public auction at the hotel in Middletown, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1859, at 1 o'clock. The buildings are a large dwelling-house, located on high ground. The view from the house and grounds is very extensive, and commands the surrounding country. There is, also, a barn, carriage-house, wood-house, all in good repair. There is on the premises a fine young bearing apple orchard; also, a young pear orchard five years old; grapes, cherries, strawberries, &c. There is probably no location more healthy, or with more congenial society—churches of different denominations—and good schools. This place is highly recommended to any family seeking a pleasant and healthy residence, or for any one wishing to exchange the City for the country. Persons wishing to view the premises will be shown the same by calling on the subscriber on the premises. Terms easy. J. L. CONOVER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, surviving executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Middlemiss, will, on the 15th day of February, instant, at 12 o'clock M., expose to sale at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, the lot of ground with the building thereon known as No. 239 Centre-st., in said City; the lot is 25 feet in width in front and rear, and 84 feet deep on each side; the building is two stories high, has a brick front and a tea-room in the rear. Ten per cent. of the purchase-money and the auctioneer's fee to be paid by the purchaser on the day of sale; the balance of the purchase-money to be paid in cash on the delivery of the deed. Possession will be given on the 1st day of May next. The premises can be seen at any time. For particulars, apply to WM. INGLIS, No. 36 John-st.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Executor.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, IN WILLOW, near Pierrepont-st., a large frame house and grounds. The house is 30x65 ft., with conservatory, is in perfect order, has Ridgewood water, and all modern improvements for convenience and comfort. The grounds, containing about a quarter of an acre, are well stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees, extensive arbors, with grapes of superior quality, gooseberries, blackberries, currants, &c. The garden is tastefully laid out, with a great variety of rare plants, shrubs, vines, roots, bulbs, and roses in great variety. Its proximity to Wall-st. Ferry, combined with its other advantages, renders it one of the most desirable residences in Brooklyn. Terms easy. Can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 119 Willow-st., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court-st.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 35x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut st. dépôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d st., near 6th-av.
Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn.
These houses have all the modern improvements.
Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.
One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.
Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to
A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 25 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES ON SECONDav., between 34th and 35th sts., west side, Nos. 563, 565, and 569; price $7,000; also, Nos. 495 and 485; price, $6,000. All of the above are new, four stories high, with under cellar; terms easy. Also, No. 138 East 32d-st., 3-story and brown-stone basement, all modern improvements; price, $7,000; also, one in 31st-st., 3-story, high stoop, first-class; price, $7,000. Also, a farm in Orange County, 125 acres in a high state of cultivation. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH, 138 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR vessel property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 50x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or foundry. A steam engine of 60-horse power in good order in the building, and 40 lots attached, with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to HOWES & CO., No. 93 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—A FARM OF 65 acres in a good state of cultivation, well watered, fences and buildings in good repair, within half a mile from railroad dépôt, at Syosset, 26 miles from New-York City. For information, inquire of JAMES V. DURYEA, on the premises, or of JAMES L. WOOD, 21 Rose-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 95 PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKlyn Heights, near Clinton-st., three-story attic and basement brick; gas, range, bath, furnace and water closet; size 25x50, lot 109; terms easy. For cards to view, and particulars, apply to Mr McLEAN, or JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story brick-front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has thirteen years to run from May next. Ground rent at $200 and the taxes. Lot 20 feet wide by 65 feet deep. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to
JAMES D. FISH, No. 105 South-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—THAT TWO-STORY, basement, attic and under-cellar house, No. 266 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, second door from Johnson st. Terms easy. Can be seen at any time. Possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, No. 662 4th-st., New-York.

NO. 34 PIKE-ST. FOR SALE.—THIS IS A first class house, three stories, basement and under-cellar. The house is 27 feet front, and has all the modern improvements. Will be sold low, and terms easy. Apply to PRESTON SHELDON, No. 47 Pike-st., or No. 92 Market-slip.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with tea room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 26x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 57 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 32 West 26th-st.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE with store attached, suitable for a grocer or butcher; $900 can remain on bond and mortgage; within five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 25x100 feet; grape vines, &c. Apply on the premises of C. MONTROSS, Java st., 5th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

ROBERT E. BABB—REAL ESTATE AND COLlecting Agent, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st., near 4th-st. Houses let and rents collected, &c. All business intrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully executed.

REFERENCES.
A. M. Gunn, M. D., No. 132 4th-st.
Leonard W. Kipp, Esq., No. 55 Bleecker-st.
N. D. Herder, Esq., No. 99 Murray-st.
Mathias Clark, Esq., No. 535 Greenwich-st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs recovered with the celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing Material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water-tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter, from any part of the country, at the manufactory, No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.
GEO. F. WEIGAND.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES IN Brooklyn. Two houses, with ten lots of ground, 112½ feet front and rear by 200 feet in depth, viz.: One double gothic cottage, 38x42, on Oxford-st., and one small gothic cottage, 28x30, in the rear, upon Portland-av.; in perfect order, all the modern improvements, and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay; grounds tastefully laid out and terraced on both streets; some 50 choice and full-bearing fruit trees, and about 40 large ornamental trees of various kinds; an abundance of grapes, currants, shrubbery, &c., all inclosed with fancy wire and wood fence; situated within 1½ miles of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, a few steps from Fulton-av. Railroad cars. This property is considered among the most healthy and genteely located in Brooklyn. It will be divided into three parts or sold together. A small house and one lot would be taken in part payment. For full particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st., after 4 o'clock P. M., or of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, on MONDAY, Feb. 28, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, at the Vanderbilt House, kept by John H. Siegirt, at Vanderbilt Landing, the Farm, containing 41 acres of land, situate in the town of Westfield, in the County of Richmond, on the road leading from Amboy Ferry to Quarantine; upon the farm is a large and commodious two-story and attic dwelling-house, 90 feet front, well located, and also two barns, wagon-house, ice-house, hennery, and all the usual convenient out-buildings for a country residence, now known as the "Bonnington Place." For further particulars, inquire of CORNELIUS COLES, No. 378 Canal-st., or to C. J. & E. DE WITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York. The premises are now unoccupied.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES, pleasantly situated opposite the village of Belleville, Bergen County; may be divided for two country seats; adjoining the Jersey City Water-Works, the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York; eight miles from the City; two new dwellings, with kitchens, two good wells of water, large barn, wagon-house, carpenter-shop and other out buildings, young apple orchard, good garden, with different kinds of fruit, all in good order. Water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building, from the water-works. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to JAMES D. ACKERMAN, No. 325 Bowery, or of PETER J. ACKERMAN, No. 32 Nesbit-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. K. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, IN RYE, Westchester County, situated on North street, about 1½ miles from Rye dépôt, and three miles from White Plains. The dwelling-house, barn and other buildings are new; the stock, implements, and house furniture will be sold with the farm. Improved City or Brooklyn property exchanged. Address Box No. 1,087, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE-story attic and sub-cellar (medium size) brown stone front house No. 132 Canton-st., built by Messrs. Porter & Brothers in the very best manner, complete with all the modern improvements, splendid view from top of New-York Bay, genteelly located a few steps from the Fulton-av. Railroad cars, 1½ miles from the Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; title perfect and terms easy; price $8,500. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING THIRTY acres of land, situated in the town of Greenwich, Fairfield County, Conn. On said farm is a dwelling-house, barn, and out-building, a variety of choice fruit, well watered by never-failing springs; fenced with good stone walls, and under a high state of cultivation. For further particulars, inquire of SAMUEL TRYON, No. 57 Market-st., New-York, or SAMUEL P. SMITH, North Castle, near the premises.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st. 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water right attached thereto, (now occupied by a Stone-dressing Company,) will be leased for a term of years from the 1st of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to JACOB S. BAKER and ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—EIGHT AND A half acres of the finest situated land in Yonkers, commanding a view of the river for miles both up and down, which it is impossible to cut off, as the land slopes down to the river. The property has a front of about 550 feet on the main street, and is unsurpassed as a building site. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM IN RYE, 95 ACRES; will be divided, if desired; dwelling-house and three tenant houses, fine water and land prospect, and a large collection of the choicest fruits; Railroad dépôt, stores, Post-office, 3 churches, and Rye Beach, all within ½ to 1½ miles; title indisputable. Apply to BENJAMIN MEAD, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN AT A BARGAIN—One 3-story high basement brick house, 22x36 feet with inclosed piazza, counter, cellar, &c., house contains 12 rooms, 5 marble mantels and grates; gas and fixtures, range, &c.; lot 22x90 feet, situate in Gates-av., near Classon-av. Price, $3,600; mortgage, $2,400. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—UNTIL THE 1ST OF MARCH, WILL not be in market after that date—the brown-stone front house, and lot, No. 30 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., first high stoop east of Broadway; lot 92 feet deep, house 22 feet by 60, new and replete with all the modern improvements. The above will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY, BROWN-STONE, English basement house, No. 47 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., containing all the modern improvements and is in first-rate order. The furniture in the house is entirely new, and will be sold cheap, as the owner wishes to go in the country. Apply to
T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. 31 and 33 West 13th-st., consisting of one two and one three story and attic brick houses; also, rear building, extending across both lots, well adapted for first-class tenant-houses or manufacturing purposes; 50 feet front, 103 feet deep. Terms very easy. Inquire of D. THOMSON, No. 63 Pine st.

HARLEM PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A handsome two story and basement house, furnished throughout in the best style, situated on 128th st., between 4th and 5th avs.; has 4 lots of ground attached running through to 129th-st., house 30 by 40, lots 50 by 200. Will be sold cheap. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

THE GRANITE CHURCH AT THE SOUTHwesterly corner of Prince and Thompson sts., is for sale or will be leased for 20 years or more. It is well built and its interior handsomely finished. The dimensions of the building are 53 by 75 feet. W. SILLIMAN, No. 67 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF GROUND 37½ feet by 100 on the north side of Bergen-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn. Being in a fine business location, this is a good piece of ground for some mechanical business. Will be sold low if applied for soon. Part of purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.
RICHARD WILLIAMS, 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the very best style, and on one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, 24 miles from New-York, 1 mile from Railroad Station, 120 acres superior land, and good improvements, abundance of fruit, and very healthy. Terms remarkably liberal, if sold in ten days. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE TWO LOTS WITH BUILDINGS Nos. 12 and 14 Pell-st., together 50x70 feet, or about 100 feet west of the Bowery; well adapted for buildings for manufacturing or tenement purposes; will be sold low, and on easy terms for cash. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWES, No. 395 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situate No. 173 Madison-av. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises, or No. 72 East 26th-st.

CHICAGO.—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EMpire-slip and South Branch, 2,000 feet water front, occupied for lumber yards, &c, with tracks connecting with the railroads leading out of the city. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 109 West 14th-st.; complete in every respect, with stable attached; the front is 37 feet, and lot nearly equal to two. Apply J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, near City Hall, from 1 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE IN SECOND-AVENUE, THE house and lot No. 301, corner of 19th-st., lot 25x75, house four-story 28x42 well built and in perfect order. For particulars inquire on the premises or of C. WOOSTER, No. 16 Wall-st., from 10 to 11.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY MODERN house, in good order, No. 24 Warren-place, (Charles-st.,) corner of Waverley-place. To be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND lot, No. 32 3d-st., near the 2d-av. The house is 3 story, and well fitted up, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of THOS. L. BROOKS, No. 293 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A fine farm of 101 acres of land, situated in Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., 17 miles from City Hall, New-York. For particulars apply to
A. S. CASE & CO., No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A LARGE COTTAGE and 25 lots of ground, fronting the East River, between 89th and 90th sts. Apply to RUFUS PRIME, No. 54 Wall-st.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—27½ ACRES, abundance of fruit and berries, 1½ miles from dépôt, and 28 miles from New York. $2,400. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS MARBLE-FRONT dwelling house No. 75 1st-place, Brooklyn. 70 per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of W. H. WARING, 24 William-st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, AND A LARGE part on mortgage, desirable tenement property in fee in Hamilton-st., near Market-st., New-York. Apply No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 34 King-st., containing all the modern improvements. Lot 25 by 100. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 38 MARKET-st., in complete order. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY PROPERTY.—A very superior farm of 140 acres, with stock, crops, &c., situated at Smithtown, Long Island, near the Sound; buildings in excellent order, fruit in abundance, very fair timber, and land in a high state of cultivation; the house is surrounded with fine trees and lawn; a very desirable place for a gentleman or farmer. Also, a fine farm of 214 acres, in New-Jersey, three miles from Paterson, with stock, &c.; good buildings, fences, &c. Also, a nice, small farm of 45 acres, near Plainfield, New-Jersey, with several other good farms in various parts of the country. For particulars, apply to W. H. LUSH, No. 292 4th-av.

N. B. Houses for sale in all parts of the City, from $4,000 to $40,000.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND COUNTER-cellar house No. 92 Jane-st.; two-story and attic house No. 21 Christopher-st.; 4 lots in 56th-st., north side, between 10th and 11th avs.; 2 lots in 45th-st., north side, between 9th and 10th avs.; 1 lot in 54th-st., south side, between 9th and 10th avs. Inquire of WILLIAM GRANT, No. 547 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE CORNER of 52d-st. and Lexington-av., with the buildings thereon. Also two good frame dwelling-houses adjoining, each house 20 by 35 feet, lots 20 by 90 feet; and two vacant lots adjoining the same, each 20 by 90 feet. This property will be sold low. Inquire at No. 129 East 20th-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, NEAR NEWARK, N. J.—The undersigned offers for sale the whole or part of his valuable property, situated on the main road between Newark and Elizabeth City, containing 36 acres, more or less, the house, outhouses and fences all being in good order. The terms of sale made easy. This place is within one hour's ride, by railroad, of this City—being only two miles from Market-st. Dépôt. Application to EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, or to the undersigned, at his residence. H. K. TOLER.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST., in the VIIth Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented to only one family. Apply to
PRESTON SHELDON,
No. 92 Market-slip.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, ON STATEN Island, fifty acres of land, on the south side—one of the handsomest locations for a residence on the Island. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—$4,250—FRAME HOUSE AND two lots on Washington-av. and Hamilton-st., Brooklyn; house in good order, marble mantles, gas, &c., nice garden, near Fulton-av. cars. Apply to P. H. JEREMIAH, No. 72 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE high-stoop house, No. 18 East 3d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with all the modern improvements, with baths and water closets on second and third floors, and in good order. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

SOME OF THE FINEST MICHIGAN TIMber or farming land, situated within a few miles of the city of Grand Rapids, for sale or exchange for a good house and lot in Williamsburg or Brooklyn worth about $3,000. Address W. F. B., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDEST ESTABlished Ambrotype and Photograph Galleries in New-York, now doing a paying business. Apply to SEELY & GARBANATI, Photographic Chemists, 424 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE Samuel T. Carey, in East Chester, 15 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the Railroad Station of the Harlem, at Hunt's Bridge, or New-Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow, large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery, conservatory and forcing-house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables, and new farm-house, excellent water, &c. The grounds are in perfect order on the whole place. The premises adjoin William Seaton's, Esq., perfectly healthy, on high ground, and have a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. If desired, possession will be given immediately. Apply to PETER NAYLOR, No. 76 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT, of about 80 acres, situated one mile from Yonkers, directly east. The house is built in the best possible manner, and is the most commodious within 50 miles of this City; it has water throughout, with baths, water-closets, &c., everything in perfect repair; large barns, granary, hen-house and yard, ice-house, carriage-house, green-house, &c. The grounds are finely laid out, and have fruit of every description on them, three large orchards, and, in fact, everything to make a gentleman's residence complete. It was built by the present owner and occupant, and will be found to be unsurpassed as a pleasant country seat. For further particulars, apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers. Its location is not excelled by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk of either dépôt, and the view of the river unsurpassed. The house is 40x40, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other improvements consist of carriage house, stable, poultry house, double green-house (well filled with choice plants,) and summer house. The grounds are well stocked with choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 56 Liberty-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, a beautiful residence in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with a wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c.; a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, ice-house, and, in fact, all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will be let with the place, and possession given when wanted. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. For further particulars, inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With 16 acres of highly improved land, beautifully situated on the banks of the East River, within one hour of the City of New-York and a half mile from the Dépôt of the N. Y. & N. Haven Railroad. On the premises are a large modern built mansion with wing attached, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, boat-house and other out-buildings all in perfect order. The grounds are handsomely laid out with fruit and ornamental trees. There is also a large garden with a great variety of small fruit. For further particulars, inquire of P. R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st., or of A. L. LE CAMP, No. 212 Front-st., where a lithographic view of the premises may be seen.

YONKERS PROPERTY.—A DESIRABLE RESidence for a genteel family, replete with every convenience—gas, furnace, range, water, bath, laundry, &c.; carriage-house, barn, chicken-house and yard, vegetable garden, abundance of fruit, fine shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery, about one acre of ground, commanding a fine view of the River and Palisades for miles; within five minutes' walk of dépôt and wharf. The house is in perfect order, having been lately almost entirely rebuilt. Terms made to suit purchaser. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—THE place formerly occupied by Dr. Samuel Lockwood, about ten minutes' ride from the dépôt, with 15 acres or more of good land, in a high state of cultivation, set out with large shade and ornamental trees of full growth, and fruit trees in full bearing, of the most choice kinds, cherries, pears, apples, peaches, &c; the garden is well stocked with small fruits; the house is airy and convenient, with hall through the centre; there are good out-buildings barns, carriage-house, &c., &c. For terms, apply on the premises, or at No. 773 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT.—TO LET FOR the Summer, or for one or more years, the residence of J. T. Headley, situated on the banks of the Hudson, just below Newburg. The house is built in modern style by the late A. J. Downing, and has spring water above and below, bath room, &c., and will be let furnished. Attached to it are nearly 14 acres of ground. It commands one of the finest views on the river. Apply to WM. C. RUSSEL, No. 18 Pine-st., New-York, or J. J. MONELL, Newburg.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A HANDsome residence and 5½ acres of ground, within 15 minutes' walk of the dépôt, situated on high ground commanding a splendid view of the Sound. The house is large and new, and furnished throughout in the best manner; it has marble mantels, hot and cold water, bath, range, and furnace, contains 15 rooms with cellar, milk-room and laundry. There are about one thousand young fruit-trees on the place. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

YONKERS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—ONE of the most desirable places in the village of Yonkers. It is within a few minutes' walk of the dépôt and steamboat landing, on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river. Large and convenient house, stable, ice-house, &c. An acre of ground, filled with choice fruit trees and flowers, and everything calculated for a genteel residence. Terms easy. Inquire of W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—Containing about 18 acres; with neat cottage, carriage-house, ice-house and other outbuildings; a thrifty orchard and abundance of small fruit, situated at Willow Tree Station, Long-Island Railroad, 12 miles from South Ferry. Apply to T. N. WHEELER, No. 97 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEEHAWKEN, N. J., a beautiful country residence, four acres of land, well laid out with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. House 40x42; stable, sheds, &c., situated on Hackensack Plank-road, two miles from Hoboken Ferry. Stages pass the door every fifteen minutes. Large proportion of the money can remain on mortgage. Apply to A. BARNARD, No. 134 Fulton-st., New-York.

A HANDSOME RESIDENCE AT TARRYTOWN for sale or exchange for City or Brooklyn property. It is within six minutes walk of the Dépôt and Steamboat wharf, and commands a fine view of the River. The house is large, containing nine sleeping rooms, is built of brick and in the best manner possible. There is about one acre of ground. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ON THE EAST Bank of the Hudson, a large first-class mansion, built in the best manner, having every modern convenience of gas, water, &c., together with ten acres of land. From this place there is a most beautiful and commanding view of the River and surrounding country. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A COMMODIOUS two-story dwelling house with about two acres of land well stocked with fruit and shade trees. The house is desirably located, exempt from the noise of the village, and the view down the river unsurpassed. Apply to HENRY ANSTICE, adjoining the premises, or at No. 28 Nassau-street, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, a very neat and modern-built 2 story and attic frame house and lot. Said property is located in the most pleasant part of the village, and for a small family will be found a very desirable place of residence. Apply to GEO. W. PECK, Flushing, L. I.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.

Great reduction in prices of Teas, Groceries and Provisions, at the
CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 260 Greenwich st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of
Fine Teas, Wines, Groceries and Provisions
to be found in any store in New-York, at the lowest prices. Choice family flour, $5 to $6 50, and all other goods equally low. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer and dealer in Wines, Teas, Groceries and Provisions. No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.—TWO OFFICES TO LET ON the fourth floor in the New-York *Times* Building. Apply at the Publication Office of this paper.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS—The upper part of the five-story white marble building No 555 Broadway; the second story is 200x25 feet in size; the third, fourth, and fifth are divided into a front and rear building, with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and hoistways from top to bottom of the building. It has been occupied for the last six years by Samuel Waterbury's cabinet furniture warerooms. For further information, apply to WILLIAM TAYLOR, in the building, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 365 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—A GOOD ENGLISH BASEment house, No. 28 East 41st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. The house is in good condition, with all the modern improvements; dumb waiter, speaking tubes, &c. Rent $500. Possession given in three days. Also, a small house to let cheap at Upper Morrisana. Also, a lot of ground for sale in 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The lot is 20 feet front by one-half the block, No. 48. Inquire of B. F. GODSPEED, corner 19th-st. and 5th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE HOUSE, IN good order, containing 22 rooms, with garden, fruit trees, and ten acres of land, with privilege of 100 acres; rent of large house $200. Also, a small cottage, with 30 acres of land; also, a small cottage, with 18 acres of land, on moderate terms, situated on Staten Island, near the Landing, with steamboat daily to and from the City. Apply to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

TO LET.—STORES AND OFFICES—TWO FIVE-story, iron front stores, corner of Canal and Elm sts., near Broadway; both new and first-class. Store No. 3 Platt-st. Stores No. 229 Pearl and No. 1 Platt-st., joining and forming an L, together or separately. Splendid offices, No. 15 Centre-st., next to corner of Chambers, suitable for lawyers or public offices. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A FINE LARGE THREE STORY BRICK House in Broad-st., Elizabeth, New-Jersey, two minutes' walk from the dépôt; partially furnished or unfurnished, and has sixteen rooms, heated by Culver's Furnace; range, gas, hot and cold water, bath room, stable, carriage-house, wash house and a fine garden. For further particulars, inquire of J. H. EARL, No. 45 Wall-st., or to HOWELL & MARSH, on the premises.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—SIX-story store, No. 78 Maiden-lane; rent, $1,500; lots No. 104 and 106 John-st., fronting Cliff-st.; first floor and two cellars, No. 92 John-st.; suites of offices in Commercial Building, Nos. 57 and 59 William-st. Apply to SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.

HOUSE TO LET—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The desirable first-class three-story brick house, No. 147 East Broadway. Has balcony in front, and is one of the best built houses in the VIIth Ward; nearly new and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. All or part of the furniture would be sold. Rent $825. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the two-story brick house No. 29 Vandam-st.; said house has Croton water, a bath-room and gas, and will be painted and put in complete repair. It is in size 20x40 ft., on a lot 100 ft. deep. To be seen between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M. Rent $600. Inquire of Mr. CHARLES STARR, Jr., No. 117 Fulton st.

TO LET—THE VERY SUPERIOR AND COMMOdious brown-stone house No. 50 10th-st., near 5th-av. It is replete with all the modern improvements, gas and water throughout. To a good tenant, a lease for a term of years would be given. Apply to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

TO LET.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO LEAVE the City for a few months, would rent his house, ready furnished throughout, at a low price. House 3 story, high stoop, 25x45, in St. Marks Place. Good references required. Address, S. H., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-class furnished house, of medium size, to let, with all the modern improvements, in the upper part of the City. Part of the rent will be taken in the board of the parties now occupying it, two in number. Address X, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE house, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILEOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—ON WARD'S ISLAND, ABOUT 11 acres fronting on Harlem River, very suitable for foundry or other mechanical business. Abundance of water for wharf purposes. Immediate possession, if required. Terms moderate. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

EIGHT LOTS AND A COTTAGE TO LEASE—For ten or twenty years, on the southwest corner of 57th-st and 1st-av., suitable for a large factory, &c. Apply before 9 A. M., or after 4 P. M., to A. H. CHASE, No. 242 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR 5TH-av. and 14th-st.; a very elegant English-basement house, furniture mostly new. Terms, $125 per month, to a private family only. Address FINE LOCATION, Union-square Post-office.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING house replete with all the modern improvements, No. 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Apply to Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES Nos. 58 and 62 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., and No. 143 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., with the modern improvements, and in good order and good locations. Apply to
T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND story of house No. 448 Fourth-st., near Second-av., consisting of 2 parlors with folding doors and pantries, 2 bedrooms and back basement. Can be seen from 1 till 4 P. M.

TO LET—BUSINESS PLACES ON BROADWAY.—The second floor of No. 835 Broadway, southwest corner of 13th-st., suitable for milliners, tailors, dentists, artists, &c. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—THE FINE TWO STORY BRICK dwelling house, No. 30 Lispenard-st.; contains gas and Croton water. Possession given May 1st. Apply to STILWELL & SWAIN, No. 11 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE UPPER FLOORS OF THE six-story building, No. 252 9th-av., size 22½x80 feet, suitable for a light manufacturing business; floors would be let separate if required. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—PART OF A HOUSE FURNISHED with gas, hot-air furnace, speaking-tubes, range, standing wash tubs, hot and cold water, and the Croton water thoughout the house. A desirable tenant will find this a rare chance. Inquire at No. 216 East Broadway.

TO LET—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A THREE-story brick dwelling-house, fronting the Park. Possession given 1st of April. Apply to W. N. WOOD, Morristown, N. J.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; also, the 4 story house No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

A FARM IN THE TOWN OF JAMAICA, near the railroad, to lease for a term of years, or exchange for City property. STUART, WHITEHEAD & STEWART, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FINE SECOND-STORY LOFT NO. 25 Beekman-st. Apply to WM. P. LYON & SON, No. 25 Beekman-st.

TO LET—IN PEOPLE'S BANK BUILDING, SEVeral very desirable offices. Apply at the Bank, Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

TO LET—LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, near Broadway, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FACTORY WANTED.—THE ADVERTISERS would take a lease of a good factory in the City for a term of years; it must be well lighted and have room for about 200 workmen. Address MANUFACTURERS, Box No. 164 *Times* Office, with description of property and terms.

TO REAL-ESTATE OWNERS.—WANTED to lease, by a responsible business man, tenant property; that located in the lower part of the City will be preferred. For further particulars, apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., or No. 13 Wall-st.

WANTED—A PARLOR, KITCHEN, AND ONE or two bed-rooms, neatly furnished, for housekeeping, in a private, genteel American Family. Address, stating location, terms, &c., WILLIAM, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE English basement house; must be 20 to 25 feet front with parlors inclosed, and location between 4th and 6th avs. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

$4.00 ONLY—FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST.: $4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER PROOF SEWED BOOTS; $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEG BOOTS, WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

PAINTS AND OILS.—WILLIS & CO., NO. 113 Maiden-lane, have constantly on hand Grafton Mineral Paint at 1½ cents per pound; boiled Paint Oil, 50 cents per gallon; White Lead, Zinc, Colors, &c., at the lowest market prices.

BILLIARD TABLES.—SPLENDID ROSEWOOD tables for sale, with marble or slate beds, for $250 and $300, for private houses or public use. Call and examine. Cloths, balls, cues, and cue leathers for sale.
W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

GYMNASTIC APPARATUS FOR SALE CHEAP.—A complete set, consisting of nearly all the articles now used in our Gymnasiums, suitable for a Gymnasium or private use. Address A. & G. W. B., Broadway Post-Office.

MACHINISTS' TOOLS WANTED—A FIRST-rate Planer and Slide Lathe, of medium size; must be in first-rate order. Address MACHINIST, Broadway Post-office.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL,—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 20 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MAPES' SUPER-PHOSPHATES OF LIME—The best and cheapest fertilizers known. Circulars sent if required. Address CHAS. V. MAPES, Office of the *Working Farmer*, No. 143 Fulton-st.

WHY WILL PEOPLE PERSIST IN ENDANGERING their lives and that of their families by using camphene or fluid, when they can get as good a light at a cost of ½ cent per hour, from the COAL OIL sold by A. C. KUCK,
Manufacturer of COAL OIL LAMPS,
No. 61 Maiden-lane.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

TRADE SALE—FLINT GLASS WARE.
ROBERT HAYDOCK
will sell, on
THURSDAY, Feb. 17,
at 10 o'clock, at his
Auction Room, No. 101 Liberty-st.,
3,000 packages French, American and Bohemian Flint Glass Ware.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE.

Attention is called to the sale of REAL ESTATE, to be made at auction, THIS DAY, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
ANN-STREET—House and lot No. 37.
CENTRE-STREET—House and lot No. 239.
BAXTER-STREET—House and lot No. 150.
MADISON STREET—House and lease of lot No. 185.
HENRY-STREET—Houses and lots Nos. 236 and 238.
DOMINICK, COR. CLARKE-STREET—Leasehold Nos. 21, 23 and 23½ Clarke-st., and No. 3 Dominick-st.
NEWTOWN, L. I.—Farm and country seat.
ALSO,
HENRY-STREET—House and lease of lot No. 202.
Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 119 BROADWAY.
Invite the attention of the trade to their sale of
THIS DAY,
(Tuesday,) Feb 15,
in which will be found a full and complete assortment of
freshly imported
EMBROIDERIES.
All new, fashionable goods, and the most attractive line that has been offered this season, together with other staple and fancy dry goods adapted to Spring sales.
Catalogues and goods now ready.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 158 Broadway,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY.
Regular sale of hardware, cutlery, &c.
300 lots heavy and shelf goods, a fine assortment of pocket cutlery, scissors, razors, &c., in lots, to suit city and country.
ALSO
Plated ware, jewelry, porte-monnaies, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
$87,775 Indiana State 2½ ₽ cent. State Stock, due 1866, interest payable in New-York, January and July.
$8,000 Missouri 6 ₽ cent. Bonds, due 1877, interest payable January and July.
Regular sales Wednesday and Saturday.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18—AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE—EXECUTOR'S SALE ON NORTH MOORE-ST.—The 3 story and attic brick house, (with tea-room extension) and lot, No. 18 North Moore st., s. s., between Hudson and Varick sts.; house contains Croton, baths, &c., in good order; lot 25x75 feet.

ON GREENWICH-AVENUE—The two-story frame house and lot No. 110.

ON GREENWICH-AVENUE—The 3-story brick house and lot, No. 108 n. s., nearly opposite Jane st.

ON 13TH-ST. (in rear of the above.)—The two-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 162 and 164 West 13th st.; 3 feet alley way between.

ON CLARKSON-ST.—Leasehold of the 3 story and basement brick front houses and lots, Nos. 43, 45, and 47 Clarkson-st., n. s., 62.4 east from Greenwich-st.; plot 54.4 front by 60 feet deep. The lease has two years to run at $160 ground rent, with 21 years renewal, or will be taken at a valuation.

ON 30TH-ST.—1 lot n. s., 207 feet w. 7th av., 21.6x98.9.

ON BROADWAY, S. W. CORNER 68TH-ST.—4 lots.

ON 68TH-ST. (adjoining above, in the rear)—1 lot.

60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c. at No. 7 Broad-st.

By order of William Boyd and John Cameron, Executors of James Cameron, deceased.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES.—IMPORTANT and peremptory sale, on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 34 John-st., of fine gold hunting chronometers, straight-line detached levers, in nickel and fancy movements; diamond and enameled hunting watches, plague and silver anchors in great variety, the whole embracing watches from the celebrated manufacturers, Losado, French, Tobias, Cooper, Beesley, Roberts, Piquet, Patek and Mouliner; also, diamond cluster, half hoop, and single stone rings, diamond and emerald cluster pins, studs and ear-rings, elegant 18-carat fine gold bracelets, fancy lockets in great variety. The above sale will be peremptory, and offers great inducements to the trade in general, who are respectfully solicited to attend. This sale has been unavoidably postponed from FRIDAY, 11th inst., as before advertised, until the above date, in consequence of alterations in the building in Nassau-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

THE HERCULES FOUNDRY AND FIVE LOTS OF LAND ON THIRTY-FIRST-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Five lots on the southerly side of East 31st-st., each 25 feet, front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, commencing 100 feet westerly from the 3d-av. On the lots is a large foundry, street No. 100, and other improvements. With the lots will also be sold a steam engine and other machinery on the premises, of which an inventory will be produced at the sale. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $8,000. Map, inventory and terms at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

LARGE STOCK OF LAMPS AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, JONES & CO., will sell, on THURSDAY, the 17th, at 11 o'clock at the store of the late G. M. McCready, Jr., No. 426 Broadway.
(By order of the Administrator.)
Patent fluid, camphene and oil lamps, of plain Brittania and cut glass, with and without safety tubes, fast colors, hanging and bracket lamps, fire frame and paper shades, hall lamps, candlesticks, wicking, two fans, rich cut foot marble lamps, rich cut foot lamps, &c., &c. Also, the store fixtures. The stock can be examined at any time before the sale.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY S. BOGART, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William-st., mortgage sale of billiard tables, &c. consisting of four billiard tables complete, one marble bed mahogany inlaid billiard table, (Phelan maker,) three slate bed mahogany billiard tables, all in good order, nearly new, with pool balls, racks, cues, &c.; high chairs, oil-paintings, engravings, gas-burners, oval mirrors, &c.
JOHN R. FARRINGTON, Attorney for mortgagee.

MILLER & MCEVILY, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION.—THE four story English basement house No. 138 West 43d-st. will be sold at auction, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by MILLER & McEVILY. Also, house and lot No. 57 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Also, house and lot northeast corner of Railroad-av. and 5th-st., Morrisania. Terms easy. For full particulars, apply to LOCKWOOD, LAWRENCE & CROSLY, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—H. G. EVANS will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 6 Liberty-st., in lots to suit the trade, a complete assortment of white, granite and common ware, glass-ware, plain and decorated China, &c.; worthy the attention of country merchants. Sale positive, and goods carefully repacked for shipping.

BARTLETT & COWEN, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE—THIS DAY, Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN, a large catalogue sale of choice goods, in lots, to suit retailers. Also, 200 dozen Britannia spoons. Sale peremptory, for cash.

J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

164 LOTS AT MANHATTANVILLE—Broadway, 59th and 60th sts., 10th and 11th avs., on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at Merchants' Exchange. Sale positive. 50 per cent. on mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., or J. WARD, JR., No. 5 Tryon-row.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, Brogans and Gaiters by RICHARDS & WHITING on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16th at 10½ o'clock at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. There will be offered at this sale a great variety of desirable goods adapted both to city and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD STREET.—Regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the IVth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new School House on the lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," and "Proposals for painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.
C. J. DOUGHERTY,
E. J. KELLY,
ANDREW CUSACK,
JOHN SHEA,
G. H. CASSERLY.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Xth Ward until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, Feb. 16, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education for painting the interior and exterior of Primary School No. 1, situated in Ludlow-st., near Delancey, according to specifications on file at the Clerk's Office, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Proposals must state the names and residences of two responsible parties as sureties for the faithful performance of the work.
DANIEL SLOTE, Chairman.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

HERRON'S SEWING MACHINES
COMPLETE FOR $25.
The machines, so celebrated for their practical working, are still on sale at No. 447 Broadway, New-York.
References given to families where they are in use.
Agents wanted.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 15 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1859:

Net Cash assets 1st of February, 1858........$4,434,459 09
Receipts during the year:
For Premiums........$986,001 54
For Interest........316,120 96
For Annuities........3,482 20—$1,305,604 70
Total........$5,740,063 79
Disbursements during the year:
Paid claims by death, (including additions,)........$341,503 15
Reduction of Premiums, Annuities, Commissions........57,434 94
Surrendered Policies........74,206 01
Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Printing and Advertising, Stationery, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, &c........77,986 27— $551,130 37
Cash Assets on hand 1st February, 1859........$5,188,933 42
Invested as follows:
Cash on hand and in Bank........$173,756 08
Bonds and Mortgages........4,998,666 72
Due from Agents for moneys collected and in course of transmission........16,510 62—$5,188,933 42
Interest accrued and deferred Premium account not included in above statement.
Number of Policies issued during the year........1,728
Number of Policies in force 1st February, 1859........10,992
Increase in the net cash assets during the year.$754,474 33

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
FREDER'K S. WINSTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
DAVID HOADLEY,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
WILLIAM BETTS,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,
WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
W. E. DODGE,
RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
WM. J. BUNKER,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
JOHN M. STUART,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
GEORGE S. COE,
CEPHAS H. NORTON,
WM. K. STRONG,
EZRA WHEELER,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
W. SMITH BROWN,
GEORGE R. CLARK,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and Loans negotiated, Interest allowed on deposits.
ASA B. CLARK. M. J. WILLIAMSON.

THOMAS J. STEWART,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 30 Pine-st., between Nassau and William.
Particular attention given to the negotiation of improved Property and Lots located in the City of New-York.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & KNEELAND,)
NOTE BROKER,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CAPITAL $200,000.—The books for the subscriptions to the capital stock of this Company, will be opened at the Office of the Company, under the American Exchange Bank, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, and continue open until the 17th, from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 o'clock P. M. The whole amount of the subscriptions will be required to be paid on or before the said 17th inst.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1859
WM. A. BOOTH,
THOMAS S. NELSON, } Commissioners.
LEWIS B. LODER.

H. S. LANSING & CO.—EUROPEAN SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS—No. 72 Broadway, New-York. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool, and No. 74 King William-st., London, LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, and No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre, will attend to shipping goods from Havre, Liverpool, London, at the lowest rates of freight, and at reduced charges. Small parcels forwarded to any part of Europe, by every steamer from New York or Boston, by their American-European Express. Purchases made, and all kinds of commissions executed, by competent persons abroad. Sight and time bills sold.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES AND BANKS.—My usual annual statement of the Insurance Companies and Banks as reported to the Comptroller of the State of New York for the Legislature and furnished to me by the State Department, is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained gratuitously on application at my office.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of February, instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
R. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1859.

BOSTON, CONCORD, AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company due Feb. 15, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF COLLECTIONS OF the general average contributions on account of the steamer HUMBOLDT and cargo is now payable at my office, No. 7 Broadway. W. S. DRAYTON,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10. Executor of M. Livingston.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

$5,000.—RECTIFYING.—WANTED—A partner, understanding the rectifying business, with a capital of $5,000, to join a party with like capital and with good facilities. Also, wanted to engage the services of a competent rectifier. Address RECTIFIER, Box No. 154 Times Office.

$15,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT parties, on bond and mortgage, on City property. Inquire of J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.

CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1824.

This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.
JACOB BROUWER, President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
ALFRED WILLIS,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
ALVE E. LAING,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
J. S. BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
J. H. HOLCOMB.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

FURNITURE.

IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON HAT RACKS,
IRON STORE STOOLS.
Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade.
JAMES SCOTT,
No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE, (IN all styles and colors.) Suites from $25 and upwards, wardrobes, mattresses, &c., at the old-established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway. Parties should purchase now from a large and well-seasoned stock, or leave orders for Spring delivery. Goods carefully packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 267 Canal-st., (old No. 63,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.
A fair value given in ready money for Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., &c., at No. 123 Sixth-av., between Ninth and Tenth-sts.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 21st February.

New-York City Stockholders will receive their dividends from the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.

Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office at Oswego only.
LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., }
No. 38 WALL-ST. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, }
OFFICE, No. 1 HANOVER-ST. }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Dollars per share on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 16th instant.
WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE }
INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA Fire Ins. Company have this day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 67 Wall-st. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.—Dividend—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office, Mechanics' Bank building, No. 31 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

THE MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of Two per Cent., payable at the office of Cammann & Co., on and after Feb. 15. B WILSON, Treasurer.

MUSICAL.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
For Drawing rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA,
THALBERG,
MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c.
Prices at the Dépôt, No. 51 Dey-st.,
$45, $60, $165, $230, $250, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE—
(W. V. WALLACE.)
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardt, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS,
Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room or parlor.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms No 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.
PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—NEW AND SECOND-HAND—A very large assortment, which will be sold at extremely low prices during this week. Alexandre organs for churches, and all kinds of musical instruments. Pianos and melodeons for rent and rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best pianos made. Melodeons cheap. New-York pianos at great bargains, second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $50, $75, $100 and $200. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A VERY FINE SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano, with large round corners, carved legs and lyre, serpentine bottom, and rich mouldings; has the full metallic frame and grand action; a splendid toned instrument, to be sold for half its value. Can be seen at No. 177 East 20th-st.

ORGAN FOR SALE.—A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR or church organ for sale, with case, splendidly decorated in gold and colors, 10 stops, 1½-octave pedals, price $850; to be seen at the organ factory, No. 172 Centre-st., corner of Canal-st.

ORGANS, CHURCH ORGANS.—FOR SALE, one eight-stop organ, gothic case, pedals and swell; one six-stop do.; also one second hand organ, four-stops, with pedals. The above are warranted superior tone and finish. W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing st.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

GREAT BARGAIN.—ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano, rich, full tone, made by one of the best makers and fully warranted, worth $500, been used a few months and in perfect order; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, BIBLE House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES, IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

A BASS SINGER WANTS AN ENGAGEMENT in a quartette choir, in New-York or Brooklyn, the former city preferred. He is familiar with the Episcopal service, has had the direction of a choir, is a composer of music, and has played a small organ. Address, MUSIC, Box. No. 134 Times Office, for a few days.

CHURCH MUSIC.—A SOPRANO AND A CONTRALTO desire an engagement in a choir, where the highest standard of sacred music is preferred. Address J. N. B., Box No. 104 Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING LAST IN ONE OF the 4th-av. stages, between 21st-st. and South Ferry, or in Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, a BLACK SHAWL with broche border. Whoever will return the same to No. 71 Gold-st., New-York, or to No. 57 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, shall be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, IN A 5TH- av. omnibus, between White and 18th sts., a long drab and blue silk purse, containing a roll of bills in one end and some small change in the other. Whoever will return the same to No. 3 Park-place, up stairs, will be liberally rewarded.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A GOLD AND TURQUOISE BRACELET, on 5th av., between 9th and 16th sts. Above-named reward will be paid to finder, at No. 18 East 16th st.

SHIPPING.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Fare reduced.
$85 in Steerage.
$175 to $200 in Second Cabin.
$250 in First Cabin.
The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting via Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, on the Pacific Ocean.
For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, basement. D. B. ALLEN, Agent
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail positively
SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 M.,
for BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $55; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT.
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship EUROPA, (leaving Liverpool Feb. 19,) probably 7th of March.
Passage money to Nassau........$45
Passage money to Havana........60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana........15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$130
Second Cabin Passage........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$110
Second Cabin Passage........60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 16.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 2.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY—And all the principal towns of England and Ireland, carrying the U. S. Mail, via Liverpool, without delay, at greatly reduced rates. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's splendid Clyde-built iron screw steamships are intended to sail as follows: From New-York, VIGO, Saturday, Feb. 26th, ——— Saturday, March 12th, at 12 o'clock A. M., from pier No. 44, N. R. Passengers will find this the most speedy and safe route to the Continent. Rates of passage—Cabin, from New-York and Philadelphia, $75; Third class from New-York to any of the above-named places, $30. Return tickets, available for 6 months, $60. Passengers forwarded to Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and all parts of the Continent, without delay. Notice.—These steamers are provided with every requisite to insure the immediate extinction of fire, and the strictest discipline is enforced with regard to the use of lights. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company.
JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, Agent.
WM. INMAN, Tower Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
First Class Cabin Passage, $15.
Deck Passage, $6.
Through tickets to the following places:

To Montgomery, Ala.	$26	To Columbia, S. C.	$20
To Atlanta, Ga.	23	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21
To Augusta, Ga.	20	To Pilatka, Fla.	21

For Freight or Passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 2.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA, via CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 12 N. R. for Baltimore daily, making the passage in 40 hours. Freight to Baltimore, 6 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at B. & O. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 229 Broadway. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 12 o'clock M. The AFRICA will sail on the 2d of March.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE STEAMSHIP GEORGES CREEK, Capt. B. Morley, will leave Pier No. 13, N. R. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE WILL BE withdrawn from the Norfolk and Richmond line for the present, in order to put on board the new boiler. The JAMESTOWN will continue to leave Pier No. 13 North River for the above ports every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Due notice will be given when the ROANOKE is ready to resume her trips.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 32 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the well-known lumber yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 23 lots, with building and Woodworth's planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD BUSINESS CAPACITY, now holding a responsible position in a first-class manufacturing house, would like to engage in some good, safe business, already established. Can furnish a small amount of capital, and the very best references as to character and capabilities. Address, with real name, and stating the nature of the business, Box No. 102 Times Office.

KEROSENE, OR COAL OIL.—WANTED—A party with $3,000 to $5,000, to take an interest in a manufactory, in operation, of the above article. The profits are large, the oil in great demand, and of immediate sale, for cash. So favorable an opportunity for making money rarely offers. For particulars, address B. W. G., Box No. 193 Times Office.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND LANDLORDS.—A young man of several years' experience in some of the first-class hotels, both in New-York and in the country, desires to lease a small, well-furnished hotel, or to take an interest in one where his services can be made available. Address ALBERT ROE, New-Haven, Conn.

CHANCES FOR BUSINESS MEN.—TO LET, the store at Jamaica, L. I., now occupied by Phramer and Smith. The stand is one of the best in the village, and has always had its full share of trade. Apply to JAS. HERRIMAN, Jamaica, or J. A. HERRIMAN, No. 109 Wall st., New-York, Port Warden's Office.

BROOKLYN LOTS WANTED.—ONE OR two building lots about two miles from the Ferry, in exchange for a small stock of ready-made clothing, or will pay some cash. Apply to WM. DOWNES & STANER, No. 71 Atlantic-st.

FOR SALE—BUTTER STAND, NO. 174 WASHINGTON Market; pays from $75 to $80 per month. Inquire at the stand.

MILK ROUTE FOR SALE CHEAP, TOGETHER with a horse, wagon and cans all complete, and good cash customers. Inquire at 150 East 51st-st.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AT NO. 270 WATER-st.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy before starting APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publisher,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD,
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy; fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jarvis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC 29, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:38 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON- Market Wharf, by steamer ENOCH DEAN, 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M.; 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 5:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES S. FERRY Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., for Greenport; 3:30 Syosset (Saturday to Yaphank:) 5 Hempstead; 6:30 P. M. Jamaica.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE Joint Special Committee of both branches of the Common Council on protecting the rights of the City from undue interference by the Legislature at Albany, held at the City Hall on Monday, Feb. 14, 1858, present Aldermen Boole, Peck, Bradley, Starr, Smith; Councilmen Hall, Platt and Bulteel, Alderman Boole was appointed Chairman, and Councilman Hall was chosen Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of taking such measures as might be deemed necessary to protect the rights, privileges and franchises of the City from any undue interference by the Legislature of the State, as to the Committee might be deemed necessary or advisable—after consultation in Committee, as to the best method of accomplishing the objects of their appointment, Alderman Peck moved that twelve citizens be invited to confer with the Committee, which was carried, and the Committee selected Messrs. Moses Taylor, James T. Brady, W. B. Astor, Wm. F. Havemeyer, James W. Gerard, J. Phillips Phenix, A. T. Stewart, Wilson G Hunt, William Curtis Noyes, William M. Evarts, B. W. Lowber, and Jonathan W. Allen, as the gentlemen to be invited to attend such consultations. A motion, duly seconded, was put and carried, to exclude all persons not invited by the Committee, except the reporters. On motion, it was also decided that the next meeting of the Committee be held on Wednesday next, 15th inst., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 7 o'clock P. M., and that each of the gentlemen above named be officially notified to be present. On motion, Mr. Terrence P. Smith was appointed Sergeant-at-arms. When the Committee, on motion, adjourned.
F. J. A. BOOLE, Chairman.
THOS. G. HALL, Secretary.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE. }

CORPORATION PROPERTY TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—The cellars connected with the several public Markets of the City, and also sundry lots, tenements, and buildings, belonging to the City, will be leased at public auction, at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next.

Catalogues of the property to be leased, with the terms and conditions of sale, can be had at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
FEB. 1, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Roads of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at No. 8 City Hall, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
H. W. GENET, }
NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, } Committee on Roads.
JOHN H. BRADY, }

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FREEMAN HUNT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE W. and JOHN A. WOOD, No. 142 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 13, 1858.
ELIZABETH T. HUNT, }
WILLIAM PARMENTER, } Administrators.
s14-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL W. RICH, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, No. 7 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 13, 1858.
EMELINE A. RICH, }
GEORGE MACKENZIE, } Administrators.
d14-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. BURROUGHS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 238 Livingston-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 18, 1858.
CLARA S. BURROUGHS, Administratrix.
d21-law6m-Tu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILILAM C. McKEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 57 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of May next. Dated, New-York, the 1st day of November, 1858.
GEORGE C. GRUNDY, Administrator.
n2-law6wTu*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING.
The citizens of New-York, who feel interested in improving the condition of the Poor, by enabling them to provide for themselves, are requested to attend a public meeting, to be held at Hope Chapel on the 16th day of February, at 7½ P. M., to consider the evils and remedies of Pauperism. Statements will be made, and addresses delivered by the Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, Joseph Hoxie, and others. All who would relieve the Poor and the City at the same time, are respectfully invited.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
F. A. TALLMADGE,
JOSEPH HOXIE,
C. H. SHIPMAN,
J. W. PAGE & CO.,
BREWER & CALDWELL,
C. H. MARSHALL,
RICHARD IRVIN,
W. L. JENKINS,
E. RICHARDSON,
D. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON,
J. J. STEWART & CO.,
BUCKLIN & CRANE,
JNO. J. EARL & CO.,
HOWLAND & FROTHINGHAM,
ELWOOD WALTER,
DAVID HOADLY,
JAS. R. SPAULDING,
MYRON & CLARK,
CLAFLIN & MELLEN,
W. G. HUNT,
J. B. CORLIES,
MORGAS SPRING,
E. R. WEBB,
LLOYD ASPINWALL,
GEO. W. CLEARMAN,
JONATHAN STURGIS.

A MEETING OF THE INVENTORS WILL be held at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of perfecting their permanent organization. All the Inventors in the City will please be present.

NOTICE.—THE LIFE MEMBERS, DIRECTORS and Annual Members of the American Society for Meliorating the condition of the Jews, are notified to meet at Room No. 27 Bible House, Astor-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, to perfect its organization and elect officers as directed by its Charter. By order of Rev. JOHN MCLEOD, V. P., and Rev. JOHN C. GOLDIN, V. P.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN OFFICE.
MUNN & CO., American and Foreign Patent Solicitors, have removed from No. 128 Fulton-st., (Sun Building,) to the "Park Building," entrances Nos. 37 Park-row and 145 Nassau-st.

MEDICAL.

C. C. C.
TOWERS'
COMPOUND COUGH CREAM.
Wholesale dépôt No. 208 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by all Druggists in 15 and 25 cent boxes.
Local Agents wanted.

THE FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS incidental to both sexes are reorganized, and prostrated powers restored to a healthy tone, by the use of TRIESEMAR No. 1. Read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." It explains everything. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price, 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.
Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of RICORD, of Paris, the first Venereal Surgeon living, and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 10 to 3, and from 5 to 8 in the evening. The principal languages spoken. Terms moderate.

DEAFNESS AND SINGING NOISES IN THE EARS, NERVOUS HEAD AND MIND COMPLAINTS.—AN ENGLISH CERTAIN AND INFALLIBLE CURE.—British and Foreign Infirmary for the Cure of deafness, Head and Mind Complaints, No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England. Consulting Surgeon, CHARLES HENRY EDGELL SKINNER, Esq. Registered pursuant to act of Parliament. Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq. A new discovery, being a positive method of self-cure, affording instant and magical relief to sufferers who may have been deaf for 40 or 50 years, by means of a compound medicated vapor applied to the external ear. When the vapor is passing out, it is held by the sufferer for one minute to the ear affected, and instantly the patient, who previously was deaf, is enabled to hear common-toned conversation. A few nights' use in a similar way will guarantee to cure the most inveterate case of deafness and noises in the head. It is a stop to empiricism and exorbitant fees. Sufferers extremely deaf, by means of this, can permanently cure themselves, in any distant part of the world, without pain. Thousands have been restored to perfect hearing, and forever rescued from the snares of the numerous dangerous unqualified pretenders of the present day. Hospital and private testimonials and certificates from the most eminent physicians and surgeons in England, in whose presence deaf persons have been cured, and many hundreds of private patients cured can be seen or referred to. Any sufferer on the continent, or resident in any of the four quarters of the globe, can now be cured, as this discovery can be sent to them with necessary prescriptions, preparations, &c., that will enable them positively to cure themselves. £5 5s. is the cost of the means of cure, which must be sent to the Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq., No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England. It can be sent either by banker's draft, payable in England, or notes of the country. Sufficient to cure three cases of most inveterate deafness and noises in the head, £10 10s.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1859—Dr. STRATTON: After reading an advertisement in the *Times* of to-day, setting forth the right of John Pine to manufacture the medicine known as Watts' Nervous Antidote and sell the same, I feel it my duty to let you know that no such writing was ever given by Dr. Watts to John Pine or any other person, nor could have been given without my consent or approval. So be assured of me, Sir, that I held the recipe and medicines in my possession from April, 1849, until I sold the same to you. Yours, most respectfully, MATILDA VASQUEZ, mother-in-law of Dr. Watts, No. 513 8th-av.

Look out for counterfeits by babblers; honest druggists sell my medicine. I know no dishonest druggists. Having practised medicine successfully for ten years, I think it pardonable for me to say I know that the medicine put up by me as Watts' Nervous Antidote, is equal to the original, having the first and, of course, the original receip before me. All of which I am prepared to prove before any Court to the satisfaction of Judge and Jury. $1 a bottle, of BAILY, Bible-House, Astor-place; SMITH, Brooklyn, Court-st., Montague-place. Certificates, formerly given to Dr. Watts, sworn to; hundreds are in my possession and new ones coming in daily. Call and see, at No. 111 4th-av. JAMES T. STRATTON, sole proprietor.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1; by mail, 15 cents extra. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 377 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zaitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at 439 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON's Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price, $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the Author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner hereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $6. Principal office, No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all disappointed elsewhere, that by consulting Dr. WARD you may immediately experience that Richard is himself again. Cure guaranteed. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies—price $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Female Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations free of charge. Attendance till 10 A. M. Afflicted call immediately.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE—No. 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. LACOSTE, of Paris, for eight years assistant to the celebrated Ricord, cures by his Parisian mode of treatment all private diseases, strictures, seminal weaknesses and female complaints without mercury and at moderate charges. Consultations in English, French, German, Spanish, &c., from 12 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays, from 12 to 2 P. M.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, No. 272 Broadway, cor. Chambers-st.; also at the Astor House, No. [illegible] Broadway; No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed letter form, on receipt of two stamps. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 945 Broadway. Office, No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS, NO. 1 CARROLL PLACE, BLEECKER-STREET.—Only genuine sulphur bath in the United States; established in 1820 by LOUIS J. TIMOLAT, from Paris, for the cure of chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, salt rheum, eruption of the skin, mercurial affections, palsy, numbness of the limbs, yellow stains on the skin, inflammation of the lungs, chills, fevers, &c.

HONEY BALM—COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL kindred diseases of the throat and lungs can easily be cured by the timely use of KEENEY'S HONEY BALM. Try it—only 25 cents per bottle. Prepared and sold by B. M. KEENEY & CO., No. 17 Court-st., cor. Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, New-York. For sale by all respectable druggists.

DR. KING CHALLENGES DETECTION of any deleterious ingredients in his rheumatic pills, as mercury, potash, colchicum, quinine. For sale at No. 523 Broadway, Nos. 76 and 366 Bowery, No. 298 Hudson-st., New York, and No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st. two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6, till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS
THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS
AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Dr. HUNTER, No. 8 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of venereal disease, which is the genuine HUNTER'S RED DROP, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from the Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine, with his own hands, that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

ALE PUMPS! ALE PUMPS!!
We are now manufacturing ale pumps of all descriptions, from the ordinary pump, (with brass and plated counter cock) to the beautiful pull pumps in black walnut cases; with two to', three, four and six pumps. Keepers of hotels, restaurants, public houses and others about refitting, will do well by calling and examining our pumps. All pumps warranted for one year. We also keep Britannia pitchers, ale mugs, tin and copper measures, drainers, &c., &c. Croton water introduced into stores, dwellings, &c., on the most approved plan. G. & J. WHITFIELD & CO., Plumbers and Pewterers, No. 262 Water-st., near Peck Slip, New-York.

COUNTER-SHELVING AND DRAWERS WANTED—Part or all. Address where to be seen, Box No. 124 Jersey City Post-office, New-Jersey.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Charges of Corruption—The Lobby Still Alive—Some Progress in New-York and Brooklyn Bills, but no Great Work Done.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1859.

In Senate to-day the Canal Committee was discharged from further consideration of the numerous petitions concerning railroad freight-tariffs, and they were turned over to the Railroad Committee, on motion of Senator WM. A. WHEELER, and after long debate. The discussion showed that the Senate has no disposition to damage the railroads for the canals' sake. Favorable reports were made upon the bill to amend the charter of the Manhattan Savings Institution; upon the bill providing for the settlement with certain persons, and the payment of a balance due them for moneys paid to the Health Commissioners; and on the bill providing for a new charter for New-York. Among the notices given was one by Mr. ELY to amend the charter of the Provident Fund Society of New-York City; and one by Mr. W. A. WHEELER, regulating the time for holding the annual town meeting—a general bill.

The rest of the morning, indeed till 4 o'clock, the Senate gave to various resolutions concerning that troublesome Lobby-Investigating Committee. By strenuous efforts the discussion which has prevented General Orders from being reached for four days back was rounded to by a resolution that suited all around, and then it was discovered that there was no quorum present. During the debate Senator O. B. WHEELER (American) said that he was prepared to prove that there was corruption connected with the passage of the Albany Bridge bill. He believed he was prepared to prove that an improper influence had been attempted to be exercised over the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, by a member of that body, to prevent the investigation of the subject the Committee had commenced examining. Again, large sums of money had been offered to a highly esteemed friend of his to use his influence on him (Mr. O. B. WHEELER) that he would abstain from the meetings of the Committee. He was prepared to prove all this before the Committee.

Senator WILLIAM A. WHEELER insisted that these charges should be thoroughly investigated by a select Committee, but, as before said, no quorum was present to vote when the determination to vote had been reached.

In the Assembly Mr. HUTCHINSON officiated as Speaker, Mr. LITTLEJOHN having been summoned to Oswego on Thursday night, to attend as a witness in Court, and Mr. MONROE HALL, whom he had put in the Chair, being summoned on Friday into Essex County. Mr. HUTCHINSON, before the session was over, was elected Speaker *pro tem.* for the day—Mr. RUTHERFORD, of New-York, having ventilated his solitary opinion to the effect that Mr. H. was not sufficiently vigorous and lively for the position. Mr. HUTCHINSON presided with energy, promptness and courtesy—no man could have shown more of these qualities. JACOB SMITH's voluminous report on the shortcomings of the Castle Garden management, of which the Printing Committee had ordered eight extra copies for each member, was recommitted for a sounder report.

Mr. WOODRUFF tried to get a recommitment to the Select Committee on Labor of the report adverse to the bill fixing the pay of laborers at the Central Park at $1 12 a day, but it was referred, instead, to the Committee of the Whole. The Grand-street, Montrose-avenue and Newtown Horse Railroad bill was favorably reported upon; also the act to reduce the width of River-street, Brooklyn, by Mr. MOORE. The monument to the Martyrs of the Prison-ships was favorably reported from the Kings County delegation by Mr. GARDNER. Mr. CLARK, of Rensselaer, noticed a forthcoming bill for a new (an eighth!) horse-railroad grant in New-York City. The House then adjourned till Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

GLAUCUS.

Senate Instructions to the Lobby Committee—Reimbursing Ex-Gov. King's Support of the Troops on Staten Island—Sunday at Albany—How a Sick Man is Handled at a Hotel, &c., &c.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 14, 1859.

The Assembly is not in session to-day till 7 o'clock. The Senate, with a bare quorum, met at 11, and fell quietly to work. Senator WILLARD favorably reported the bill protecting the liberty of witnesses. Senator ELY presented the annual report of the Northwestern Dispensary of New-York. The lobby investigation being the matter pending under the head of resolutions, the following resolution (Senator BRANDRETH's) was adopted,—Senator DOCHERTY protesting:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings, to which was referred that portion of the Governor's Message that related to the influence of the "lobby," be instructed to confine their investigation to cases only where a written complaint shall be made, and it shall appear from such complaint and the proof that the offence charged was committed within such time; if proved, that an indictment may be found upon the same by the provisions of the Revised Statutes. The complaint must be signed by the party making it, verifying the same upon oath, that according to his or her belief such complaints and facts are true; and when any charge shall be made specifically by any Senator in his place in the Senate, this rule shall not apply. Nor shall it apply to the investigation now under consideration before the Committee.

So the Committee will proceed, in order. It has ground enough left it to make a terrible shaking among the dry bones, if in earnest, and still its published proceedings are not so likely as before to be circulating libels unfounded, except in the malicious hints of irresponsible witnesses.

The report of the Committee adverse to the prayer of petitioners who want the Canal locks closed on Sunday was made a special order for Wednesday night. The bill reimbursing to JOHN A. KING the money he paid out of his own pocket for the support of the troops on Staten Island, was considered in Committee of the Whole. In the Assembly, this bill had been amended so as to express on the face of it that it should not be construed to affect the principle that Staten Island must finally pay the expenses of the military occupation of the upper corner of their beautiful island. The Senate's Committee struck out this provision, and so reported it. Senator HALSTED, in Committee of the Whole, moved to amend, to-day, so as to restore that excised feature, but his motion was lost by a tie vote—8 to 8. In Senate, the motion was re-moved and advocated by Senators JOHN D. WILLARD, (Dem.,) HALSTED, (Rep.,) HUBBELL, (Rep.,) and JOHNSTON, (Amer.;) but opposed by Senators DIVEN, (Rep.,) ELY, (Dem.,) SMITH, (Dem.,) TRUMAN, (Rep.,) PATERSON, (Rep.,) and SCOTT, (Dem.,) and lost—8 to 11. It was, in its emasculated condition, sent to a third reading.

Hereafter, for places where Sunday may be spent in perfect quietness, I shall not think of rural retreats, mountain recesses, or villages where the railroads do not reach by a score of miles; for, in rural retreats geese cackle, fowl cluck and crow, hogs grunt, colts frisk and whinny, and birds sing, on Sunday. In mountain recesses brooks babble, cataracts roar, and wild birds scream. In out-of-the-way villages donkies bray, bad boys play ball and "hi-spy," and there is a rumble of wagon-wheels going to and from church. But in Albany everything subsides on Sunday. The politicians retire to study out the next scheme in private. The imported lobby has gone down to New-York or "up to Troy." Legislators have mostly gone home, and the few bachelors that stay over stay by their rooms, going morning and evening to hear Dr. MAGOON, into whose church more than any other in Albany, strangers naturally drift. The Delavan, even on the office floor, is as still as a church entry during service. The long dining-room is deserted, and even at high dinner hour only a table or two out of the score that are crowded on other days are, at one time, occupied. The more distant rooms are as free from noise as from ventilation, and the occupant of one is as truly alone as the worm that snuggles and meditates at the core of a big Spitzbergen.

Were you ever sick on Sunday at a great hotel? Then, when over it, you have looked back and laughed heartily at the comicality of the proceedings about you. For instance, yesterday one of the northwestern counties—in the person of its distinguished representative in Assembly—lay sick, not so much of a fever, as of tremendous cold, that put every muscle on the twist, and made the marrow in all the bones ache. Not willing to take any risk at the hands of the doctor, he invited the kind non-intervention of a little pill man, who ordered him careful doses every half-hour—half a teaspoonful at a time—of cold water. But doctors, no more than legislators, can have it all their own way on a lazy Sunday, and of course the lobby of laymen come in to assist. Niagara buries the patients' feet in poultices of Indian meal and mustard. Cayuga rubs him down from top to toe with liniment. A colleague magnetizes his head—with passes trotting out and dispersing the pain. Queens, Kings, or some of those Long Island Counties, with a stiff clothes' brush polishes off the back till it blushes like a cherry in June. A Canal Commissioner keeps the head wet with napkins dripping in ice water. A high State officer stirs a mustard poultice for the nape of the neck, and evinces the radicalism of his State policy by putting no flour in his mustard—I shall love that man henceforth; he put no flour in his mustard. Monroe came in with some cheerful conversation, and Orleans with an apple to roast. Of course such a battery of well-directed efforts could not fail to divert the poor groaning man's attention, while the half-teaspoonfuls of water carefully administered set him into a sweat and relieved his agony. At midnight the influx of nurses ceasing, the sick man sinks into a quiet snooze, and the cold is broken up. In conclusion, what a blessing it is to be sick at home—that is, providing the fates have decreed that you shall not be well there. I do not think of anything else of importance that the representatives of the State have been engaged about since my last.

GLAUCUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 14.

The Senate Lobby Investigating Committee met this afternoon. Mr. O. B. WHEELER, Chairman, was the only member present. A Mr. FRINK, a former Door-keeper, was sworn, and testified that he once heard a former member of the Legislature say he had not got all the pay that had been promised him by the Albany Bridge folks. Mr. CAGGER, who attended as counsel, asked witness the name of the member. Mr. WHEELER ruled that the question was improper, and instructed the witness not to reply. Nothing else was done.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 14.

Mr. LOVELAND, from the minority of the Committee, reported a bill requiring the Canal locks to be closed on the Sabbath, except when breaks or necessary repairs render the closing dangerous.

The bill to protect the liberty of witnesses was reported favorably.

Petitions were presented for a prohibitory law, and for a law to regulate railroad freight tariff.

The resolution respecting the Lobby Investigating Committee coming up, a resolution was adopted, after opposition from Mr. DOHERTY, requiring sworn charges to be made before the case was investigated, except in the Albany Bridge case, and in the charges made on the floor by Mr. O. B. WHEELER.

A resolution was then introduced for adjournment from the 18th to the 2d of March. Laid over.

The Senate then agreed to hold Evening Sessions on Tuesdays and Thursdays, for the consideration of general orders.

A resolution introduced by Mr. ELY, requiring information as to the cost and receipts of the Oswego Canal, was adopted.

The bill to repay JOHN A. KING the money for stationing troops on the Quarantine grounds was taken up in Committee of the Whole, when a long debate ensued upon the question to strike out the section providing that nothing in this act shall exempt the people of Richmond County from liability for any damages.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 14.

Mr. GARDNER, from the Special Committee, reported favorably the bill to require the Brooklyn Common Council to raise $10,000 in addition to the contribution for the erection of a monument to the Wallabout Martyrs.

A large number of important bills were introduced.

By Mr. CONKLING, to provide for the collection of money paid to the troops on Staten Island. It makes the expenses of the troops a State charge on Richmond County, and makes it the duty of the Supervisors of that county, to add the amount and interest to the next tax-roll and collect the same. If this is not done the Comptroller is to sell the real and personal property of that county at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, and pay the amount into treasury.

By Mr. CONKLING, to provide against unsafe buildings in New-York. This is a voluminous bill, carefully prepared. It requires more care in the erection of party walls, exterior walls, &c.

Also to amend the assessment for opening and widening streets in New-York. It provides that it shall not be lawful for the Commissioners to alter any award for damages, or any estimates for the benefit of contractors, without previous public notice. The bill is designed to meet the alleged frauds in opening William-street and widening Beekman-street.

By Mr. McLEOD, to change the plans of the streets and avenues of New-York north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and west of Eighth-avenue.

By Mr. OPDYKE, to amend the general Banking law. It requires the capital to be paid in full before commencing business, and forbids loans on their own stock.

By Mr. OPDYKE, to amend the New-York Charter; also to amend the laws in relation to taxes, assessments and abstracts. These bills have already been published.

By Mr. BOWEN, to authorize the construction of a breakwater along the shores of Lake Erie within the boundaries of Buffalo.

By Mr. TUTHILL, to provide for the registry of births, deaths and marriages in Brooklyn.

By Mr. WILSON, to require the macadamizing of Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. SHEPARD, to regulate the issue of drafts on the Canal Auditor. It makes it the duty of the Auditor, when there are no funds in the Treasury appropriated to the Canal Enlargement, to notify the Commissioners of that fact, and makes it a misdemeanor for the Canal Commissioners to issue drafts, when so notified.

By Mr. S. S. CHILDS, to amend the School Laws of New-York. It changes the representation in the Board of Education from Wards to Aldermanic Districts; places in their hands the appointment of local school officers, and prohibits local officers from increasing the compensation of favorite teachers.

By Mr. MOORE, to authorize a railroad track in Atlantic and other streets, in Brooklyn.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD, to repeal the Peoples' Loan Relief Company acts.

By Mr. CHRISTIE, to legalize the resolutions of the New-York Common Council, of May 16, 1853, giving permission to widen a pier.

By Mr. N. A. CHILDS, for a railroad through Fourteenth-street, Hudson, Troy, Fourth, Bleecker, Crosby and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. OPDYKE, regulating the salaries of the County Clerks, Surrogates, etc., of New-York; also to authorize the appointment of additional Notaries Public in New-York.

To regulate the bringing of suits in the Marine Court.

By Mr. JEREMIAH, to repeal the act reorganizing the Port-Warden's office.

By Mr. DURYEA, to provide for the public parks and parade grounds in Brooklyn. To provide for the supply of Brooklyn with water. To amend the act relating to sewerage in Brooklyn.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON, to authorize Orphan Departments in County Poorhouses.

Sixty-one new bills were introduced.

The Yacht Wanderer in Africa.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Confederation* publishes the subjoined extract of a letter from an officer of the Navy, attached to the squadron off the African coast, relating to Captain CORRIE and his vessel:

"After leaving Bougula, our next anchoring place was the mouth of the Congo River, from which place an expedition, comprising two gun-boats, officered and manned, was sent thirty miles up the river to search for slavers generally, but the *Wanderer* in particular. The schooner is owned and commanded by a Mr. CORRIE, a wealthy Carolinian. He bought her and became a member of the New-York Yacht-Club, and then, under the impressions produced by these favorable appearances, his previous character and associations, he succeeded in getting a proper clearance and papers to go on a yachting expedition. The next thing known of him is his appearance in the Congo River. This at once made his vessel a suspicious one, and the Commodore sent the *Vincennes* to watch his movements. That vessel, not being able to ascend the river, remained at the mouth of the Congo to overhaul him on his appearance *en route* homeward.

Our boat expedition returned and reported to the Commodore, as informed by the English cruiser which they went with up the river, that CORRIE succeeded in getting on board his vessel five hundred negroes, and had been unsuccessfully chased by the *Vincennes*. The English officers say that CORRIE eluded their utmost vigilance. While they knew that his object must be to take negroes, they could not capture him, because his papers were all so authentic. They say also that he appeared the elegant gentleman, gave them fine dinners and splendid wines, went up and down the Congo visiting the native kings, purely, as he said, as a matter of curiosity and to give information. After dining with them one day he got his slave-deck, water and farina on board, with his five hundred negroes, and, slipping around a headland, was off in less than three hours from the time he left them. He met the *Vincennes*, which was cruising off the coast on the lookout for him, but the *Wanderer*, being the better sailer, beat her and escaped."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 14.

$1,000	U. S. 5s '74	102¾	100	N. Y. C. ex div...s3	79
4,000	Va. 6s	96⅝	150	do.........opg	79⅛
5,000	do.........s60	96⅜	250	do.........b30	79¼
15,000	Mo State 6s..s60	84¾	450	do.........s3	79¼
20,000	do.........s30	84¾	50	Erie Railroad	13½
9,000	do	84¾	100	do.........b60	13⅝
5,000	do	84⅝	50	Harlem Railroad	13¼
19,000	do	84½	150	do	13⅜
1,500	Cal. State 7s N.B	84¼	100	do.........b60	13½
2,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	89¾	50	do.........b30	13⅜
2,000	Brok'n C. W. L.	102¼	12	Clev. & Tole. R.R.	30¾
3,000	N. Y. C. Bds. '76.	99½	200	Ill. Cen. Railroad	67
1,000	E. R R 2d mt.bs	88	600	Hud. Riv. R.R.b60	33
1,000	E. R.R C. bs. '71.	40	300	do	33¾
5,000	Har. R.R. 1st mt.	92	100	Harlem R.R. pref.	39¾
6,000	H. R.R 3d mt bs.	72	100	do.........b60	39¾
500	Ill. C. R. R. Bds	88½	250	do	39⅝
5,000	do	88⅜	100	do	39½
1,000	C., St. P. & F. D. L. Grant Bds.	10	50	do.........b30	39⅝
3,008	D.L.&W.R. 1stM.	87½	50	Mich Cen. R'd..b30	50⅛
21	Bank of New-York	106½	100	do	50⅛
36	Mechanics Bank	116	50	do.........s10	50
25	Irving Bank	99	50	Panama R'd....s10	115
5	Metropolitan Bank	110½	50	do.........b10	115
14	Continental Bank	101	50	do.........b60	115
60	do	100⅞	150	do.........s60	114½
10	Park Bank	106	150	do	114¾
20	Bank of Commerce	100¾	250	do.........s30	114½
100	Canton Company	20⅛	50	do.........bnw	114⅝
166	Del. & Hud.Can.Co.	100	100	Gal. & Chi. R....b10	68⅝
140	Pacific Mail. S. Co.	78	200	do	68⅝
39	do	78½	50	do.........s10	68½
100	do.........b30	78½	50	do.........b30	68⅝
200	do.........s30	78	15	do	68½
110	do	78½	100	Chi. & Rk. I. R.	61
100	do.........b30	78⅝	700	do	60⅞
150	do.........b30	78¾	100	do.........s12	60¾
200	Cumb. Pref'd...b60	23	100	do.........s10	60¾
10	do	22¾	850	do.........s3	60¾
400	do	22⅞	250	do.........s60	60½
50	Reading R. R.	48½	100	do.........s30	60½
1,100	do.........btw.	48	50	do.........s60	60¼
			16	La C. & M. R.	1½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Mo. State 6s...s60	84¼	100	N. Y. C. ex div..b60	79
6,000	Cal.St.7sN.B.b30	84¼	600	do.........opg	79
1,000	Chi.St P.&Fd D. L. G. B.	10	10	Erie Railroad	13½
10,000	Mich.Cen R.8 ℔ ct.1stM Sg.F.C.B.	95	50	Mich. Cen. R R.	50
1,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	88¼	50	Panama R. R.	114⅞
50	Canton Company	20⅛	200	M. S. & N. I. R.b10	18⅛
22	Pa. M. S. S. Co.	78	100	do.........s30	18⅜
50	do	77¾	200	do.........b30	18⅜
75	do	77	50	M. S. & N. Ia. G S.	44⅞
10	Chi. Bur. & Quin.R	50	100	Ga. & Chi. R. R s30	68⅞
400	Harlem Railroad	13⅛	100	do	68⅞
50	do.........b30	13⅜	100	do.........b30	68⅞
150	Har. R. R. Pref.	39¼	150	do	68⅝
50	do.........s10	39⅛	100	Clev. & Tol. R.R.s30	30⅞
100	do.........b60	39⅛	100	Chi & R. I. R.R.b30	60½
100	do.........s60	39	100	do.........b60	60⅞
100	do.........s60	39⅛	300	do	60⅞
100	do	39⅜	100	do.........s60	60¼
			100	do	60¼

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$8,000	Sec. Av. R. R. 7s	98	20	Lenox Ins. Co.	100½
5,000	L. & W. R.R 7s.	87½	50	do	100
8,000	M S.&N.I.RR.7s.	60⅛	30	Beekman F. Ins.Co.	110
4,000	Chi St.Paul & F. du Lac 7s.	38⅛	20	N. W. Fire Ins. Co.	97⅞
1,000	S. T. & V. R. 6s.	79½	200	O. G. L. Co.(9 p.c.d.)	89
5,000	Mem City 6s.	80	50	Sec Av. R.R.	100
5,000	F.R.& W.I Co's 8s	49¼	50	do	99¾
5,000	N. & C R. 6s.	79⅛	20	East Riv. Bank.	90½
860	cum M. In. Sp.,'53	73⅛	10	Bank of Com.	100½
60	Chatham Bank	90⅞	30	Marine Bank	85
40	Ocean Bank	95½	50	N. Y. Co. Bank	104½
20	do	94½	45	Bank of N. Y.	108¾
16	People's Bank	101½	15	Atlantic Bank	84
10	Market F. Ins. Co.	136	20	Shoe & L. Bank	113¾
20	Excel. Fire Ins. Co.	102	20	Gallatin F. I. Co.	91
75	do	98	20	N. W. F. Ins. Co.	96¾
20	Arctic F. Ins. Co.	111¼	20	Security F. I. Co.	125
20	Pacific F. Ins. Co.	136	10	Resolute F. I. Co.	110
20	Greenwich F. I. Co.	139¾	20	Harmony F. I. Co.	91
20	Wash. F. Ins. Co.	151	20	Clinton F. I. Co.	115½
20	Astor F. Ins. Co.	134½	40	St. Marks F. I. Co.	122
10	Equit. F. Ins. Co.	168	10	Pacific M. S. Co.	78½
50	Wall-st. F. In. Co.	38½	15	N. Y. Bal. Dock Co.	100
20	City F. Ins. Co.	174½	150	Nic. Tran. Co. ℔ s.	5
18	U. S. F. Ins. Co.	129¾	50	Tol. W. & W. R.R.	50
25	Con. Ins. Co. Phila.	83	35	Eureka Min. Co.	30
			10	N. Am. Paint Co.	33

MONDAY, Feb. 14—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 12, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Feb. 5:

Decrease in Loans	$1,335,858
Decrease in Specie	572,353
Decrease in Circulation	78,414
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	2,318,438

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Feb 13, 1858.	Feb 12, 1859	Feb. 5, 1859
Capital	$65,680,000	$68,040,385	$68,019,585
Loans	103,783,306	129,106,318	130,442,176
Specie	30,226,275	25,419,088	25,991,441
Circulation	6,607,271	7,872,441	7,950,855
Gross Deposits	84,229,492	109,907,424	114,678,174
Exchanged	13,803,583	20,560,606	22,712,918
Undrawn	70,425,909	89,346,818	91,665,256
In Sub-Treasury	3,384,773	8,040,932	8,103,546

The Bank Statement results on the Loan and Specie lines about equal to the calculations of the Street. The general decrease in the movement appears to offer to the Deposit line more than any other department. This is a consequence of the transfer of private capital previously lodged in Bank to the New Stock of the Federal Government; the proceeds of which remained, up to the close of last week, in the Sub-Treasury. The disbursements of the office begin now to exceed the current receipts; and, since Saturday morning, $588,000 have gone back into Bank, to tell on the average of the present week, with $1,335,000 from California. The Banks start, to-day, with about $27,000,000 in vault. The further expected disbursements from the Sub-Treasury, this week, will probably equal the export demand for Gold bars for Wednesday's steamer. No additional payments are being made at present, on account of the Government Stock. The market for Money opens quietly. The leading Banks report a good demand on paper at 7 ℔ cent., as the rule, with occasional exceptions at 6 ℔ cent. for choice short acceptances. The leading Stock Brokers, who are not using much money at present, report that they are supplied by private banking and mercantile houses, at 5 ℔ cent., returnable on demand. In Exchange the business is retarded by the non-receipt of the late Foreign advices now overdue. The leading Bankers are free drawers at 109⅝, but at nothing less. Some prime mercantile bills were done to-day at 109⅜@109½ ℔ cent. Francs are firmer and scarce, though the demand is not yet important for this packet; we quote 60 days on Paris f5.13¾@f5.12½; Short f5.11¼@f5.08¾. The positive engagements of bar Gold for Wednesday are as yet small, though from $500,000 to $700,000 will probably go. A parcel of bills, $250,000, on London, was sold on Saturday for account of the Illinois Central Company. The Sub-Treasury operations to-day were, in receipts, $116,144, of which $71,000 from Customs; payments $553,415; balance $7,603,662.

The week opens with an irregular Stock Market. The firmness of Saturday afternoon was lost after the first call of the list this morning, and prices after the printed sales of the day closed weak, with the exception of Reading, which advanced to 48½ ℔ cent. New-York Central, after being done at 79¼, closed at 79 ℔ cent. Rock Island fell off to 60¼ ℔ cent.; Panama to 114⅝, but subsequently sold at 114⅞ ℔ cent. Harlem Preferred was comparatively steady, and so was Galena and Chicago. In State Stocks the market was barely steady. The New Federal Stock, which closed on Saturday 102⅝ bid (not 102⅞ as misprinted in our morning edition,) was quiet—a few retail parcels done at 102⅝ ℔ cent. There was no particular interest shown in Railway Bonds. Illinois Central Construction, 88⅜, and the Shares 67. The fashionable though erratic fluctuations of Pacific Mail excited remark; sales in the forenoon 78 up to 78⅞, buyer 30 days, and at the Second Board, and after, 78 down to 75½ ℔ cent. The general market left off dull.

The January traffic on the Chicago and Burlington Road was $61,195 against $67,282, same month last year. On the Michigan Central $101,000 against $122,381 same month last year. For the first week in February, the Galena & Chicago, Illinois Central, and Southern Michigan, all show a slight increase on the traffic of last season. The first week on the Terre Haute & Alton yielded $15,279.

We have already announced the usual half-yearly dividend of five per cent. by the old New-York Life and Trust Company. The resulting surplus is 488,944; leaving the shares of the value of 148 per cent. ex-dividend, viz:

MEANS—In Bond and Mortgage		$2,704,057
Bills Receivable		2,049,480
Treasury Bills		1,327,200
State Stocks		175,138
Real Estate, Cash, &c.		270,019
Total		$6,525,894
TO PAY—Deposits in Trust	$3,668,960	
Trust Accumulation	367,435	
Life and Annuity Funds	656,709	
Guardianships	66,751	
Interest, &c	228,094	
Total		$4,987,949
		$1,538,944
And Capital	$1,000,000	
February Dividend	50,000	
Surplus Profits	488,944	
Total		$1,538,944

FINANCES OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT—DEC. 31.

From Customs		*$9,054,228 60
From sales of public lands		402,190 97
From incidental and miscellaneous sources		306,200 24
From Treasury Notes issued under act of Dec. 23, 1857		1,122,000 00
Total for quarter		$10,884,619 81
To Civil, Foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous		$6,681,983 78
Interior (Pensions and Indian)		522,808 62
War		5,768,648 53
Navy		3,378,907 86
Payment to creditors per act of Sept. 9, 1850	$223 00	
Redemption of Loan of 1846	3,000 00	
Reimbursement of Treasury Notes per act July 22, 1846, paid in specie	50 00	
Payment of Treasury Notes per act Dec. 23, 1857	644,300 00	
Interest on Public Debt, including Treasury Notes	956,426 06	—1,603,999 06
Total for quarter		$17,956,347 86

* There was also received the sum of $138,364 79-100 in Treasury Notes, which will be accounted for in the present quarter.

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line between Chicago and Burlington, a distance of 210 miles, were in January, 1859:

For Freight	$33,294 79
For Passengers	26,107 18
For Mail and Miscellaneous	1,793 68
Total	$61,195 65

The earnings of the Quincy and Chicago Railroad Company between Galesburg and Quincy, a distance of 100 miles, were in January, 1859:

For Freight	$11,718 21
For Passengers	9,028 71
For Mail and Miscellaneous	855 33
Total	$21,602 25

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Feb. 12.	Feb. 5.	SPECIE. Feb. 12.	Feb. 5.
Bk. of New-York	4,481,139	4,188,135	1,006,435	977,350
Manhattan Co.	5,194,677	5,308,839	695,259	675,626
Merchants' Bank	6,136,09[illegible]	[illegible]	1,573,740	1,550,817
Mechanics' Bank	4,397,880	4,396,975	628,776	680,307
Union Bank	3,045,886	[illegible]	634,848	821,568
Bk. of America	5,731,436	6,132,694	2,136,029	2,068,541
Phenix Bank	3,077,880	3,122,136	846,385	879,866
City Bank	2,027,311	2,353,820	362,674	288,541
Tradesmen's Bank	1,294,841	1,295,871	135,657	183,437
Fulton Bank	1,878,129	1,924,203	306,241	328,537
Chemical Bank	2,047,535	1,952,438	793,490	716,580
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,236,114	2,129,663	307,168	280,956
National Bank	2,227,684	2,265,526	327,340	244,050
Butch.& Drov. Bk	1,551,715	1,533,272	380,373	352,467
Mech. & Trad. Bk	840,937	801,348	161,089	159,789
Greenwich Bank	681,253	626,220	134,113	160,000
Leather Man. Bk.	2,278,190	2,285,990	345,707	318,187
Seventh Ward Bk	1,300,593	1,331,045	224,474	249,866
Bk. St. New-York	3,862,162	3,867,501	1,059,311	1,028,685
Am. Exchange Bk	7,986,316	8,306,173	1,318,990	1,381,278
Bk. of Commerce	12,346,200	12,438,981	2,044,656	2,078,442
Broadway Bank	2,582,101	2,587,565	427,121	480,884
Ocean Bank	1,844,830	1,797,380	319,012	378,633
Mercantile Bank	3,013,665	2,907,290	483,341	517,640
Pacific Bank	1,188,998	1,182,405	222,906	224,489
Bk. of Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,020,400	1,007,391
Chatham Bank	608,752	604,254	71,677	91,839
People's Bank	659,446	674,139	186,846	146,390
Bk. of N. America	1,697,140	1,670,290	397,407	490,150
Hanover Bank	1,437,379	1,438,486	196,101	177,984
Irving Bank	888,878	893,210	180,690	165,774
Metropolitan Bank	6,977,313	7,210,137	1,105,964	1,111,390
Citizens' Bank	760,618	766,759	132,482	124,885
Nassau Bank	1,698,497	1,692,861	206,799	203,933
Market Bank	1,692,815	1,714,082	283,496	273,473
St. Nicholas Bank	1,183,091	1,236,365	203,579	195,246
Shoe & Leath. Bk	3,796,859	4,015,972	971,628	1,562,676
Corn Exch. Bank	1,602,967	1,593,044	171,156	260,867
Continental Bank	3,612,052	3,585,656	644,232	483,931
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,244,446	1,218,115	146,539	142,696
Oriental Bank	590,412	554,079	93,891	77,123
Marine Bank	950,763	952,407	129,898	170,659
Atlantic Bank	600,275	599,439	64,737	59,652
Imp.&Traders' Bk	2,720,810	2,704,875	324,904	395,793
Park Bank	4,493,920	4,468,631	918,686	944,825
Artisans' Bank	1,136,761	1,115,587	155,034	212,943
Mech. B'g Ass'n	424,586	440,053	95,223	77,168
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	456,830	444,549	70,442	77,791
N. Y. Exch. Bank	315,675	302,039	26,702	47,811
Bull's Head Bank	392,440	387,212	38,290	42,356
N.Y. County Bank	399,033	382,519	52,050	45,440
Grocers' Bank	400,232	395,772	50,800	59,911
East River Bank	271,965	257,006	38,313	38,971
North River Bank	344,479	341,219	79,586	81,038
Total	129,106,318	130,442,176	25,419,088	25,991,441
	Decrease	$1,335,858	Decrease..	$572,353

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Feb. 12	Feb. 5.	DEPOSITS—NET. Feb. 12.	Feb. 5.
Bk. of New-York	396,284	399,706	3,019,871	2,735,682
Manhattan Co.	343,471	341,129	3,137,680	3,115,652
Merchants' Bank	176,374	176,721	4,885,073	4,959,499
Mechanics' Bank	283,021	284,213	3,493,676	3,466,619
Union Bank	181,119	181,373	2,526,198	2,762,112
Bk. of America	120,908	119,860	5,332,668	5,396,516
Phenix Bank	127,402	142,824	2,149,512	2,243,741
City Bank	....	....	1,406,837	1,700,569
Tradesmen's Bank	263,404	268,658	696,431	761,550
Fulton Bank	131,564	132,180	1,538,635	1,569,102
Chemical Bank	278,557	275,730	2,175,123	2,104,984
Merch. Exch. Bk.	129,022	127,114	1,302,118	1,180,833
National Bank	151,372	141,346	977,508	945,549
Butch.& Drov. Bk.	169,755	178,354	1,177,248	1,129,333
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	119,879	120,074	754,711	729,122
Greenwich Bank	122,125	122,338	581,545	589,556
Leather Man. Bk.	249,255	259,260	1,540,719	2,449,357
Seventh Ward Bk	183,678	179,785	795,058	850,873
Bk. St. New-York	241,108	252,619	2,755,717	1,653,128
Am. Exchange Bk	235,489	232,780	5,091,266	5,356,918
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,813,376	6,144,164
Broadway Bank	278,844	233,513	1,947,826	2,011,500
Ocean Bank	106,488	103,789	1,223,266	1,216,570
Mercantile Bank	40,496	38,305	2,336,051	2,297,062
Pacific Bank	130,776	130,563	992,819	999,321
Bk. of Republic	194,306	191,881	3,698,434	3,895,668
Chatham Bank	119,107	116,128	323,167	347,985
People's Bank	110,502	110,700	537,328	524,952
Bk. of N. America	76,986	80,123	1,084,182	1,152,974
Hanover Bank	84,750	81,880	670,053	705,600
Irving Bank	107,763	109,696	695,319	680,349
Metropolitan Bk.	236,754	245,982	4,421,620	4,545,735
Citizens' Bank	129,045	198,343	577,156	588,614
Nassau Bank	116,062	122,549	1,009,068	999,558
Market Bank	164,018	169,942	1,082,827	1,095,772
St. Nicholas Bank	94,685	96,194	781,561	821,915
Shoe & Leath. Bk	110,586	110,824	3,561,379	5,028,312
Corn Exch. Bank	128,480	133,110	694,721	948,183
Continental Bank	153,642	165,431	2,525,693	2,257,245
Bk. of Commw'lth	172,765	174,855	779,237	794,041
Oriental Bank	100,935	99,454	398,440	348,818
Marine Bank	115,892	118,125	504,885	533,408
Atlantic Bank	97,908	95,810	293,244	271,985
Imp.&Traders' Bk	205,087	206,129	1,550,820	1,585,939
Park Bank	184,241	189,897	3,505,752	3,446,506
Artisans' Bank	92,234	92,880	743,370	795,359
Mech. B'g Ass'n	73,811	75,171	223,572	215,521
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	123,693	120,940	259,756	260,449
N. Y. Exch. Bank	96,262	97,798	314,446	316,233
Bull's Head Bank	103,427	103,811	349,374	353,642
N. Y. County Bk.	86,671	83,386	318,678	304,673
Grocers' Bank	44,250	44,331	300,731	277,576
East River Bank	79,979	82,192	188,890	194,486
North River Bank	56,254	51,784	303,300	304,446
Total	7,872,441	7,950,855	89,346,818	91,665,256
	Decrease.	...$78,414	Decr'se.	$2,318,438

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

BANKS.	LOANS. Feb 5	Jan. 29	SPECIE. Feb. 5.	Jan. 29.
Citizens' Bank	$5,112,157	4,988,974	4,278,357	4,360,411
Canal Bank	1,542,078	1,527,873	1,250,251	1,244,438
Louisiana	3,325,179	3,627,030	2,798,971	3,050,909
Louisiana State	5,032,404	4,962,348	4,746,640	4,485,318
Mech. & Trad.	997,947	887,741	563,993	531,725
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	1,718,827	1,796,640	635,365	417,629
Southern Bank	174,516	170,913	518,785	474,526
Union Bank	1,373,437	1,402,361	533,695	549,535
Bank of J. Robb.	506,866	460,143	229,093	241,367
Crescent City	1,120,380	1,102,987	247,605	247,459
Bank of America	936,817	910,901	545,298	507,831
Total	21,809,608	21,837,911	16,362,053	16,101,158
	Decrease	..$28,303	Increase	...$260,895

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Feb. 5.	Jan 29	DEPOSITS. Feb. 5.	Jan. 29.
Citizens' Bank	3,876,955	3,849,945	6,024,074	5,991,858
Canal Bank	1,417,380	1,242,170	1,167,483	1,355,704
Louisiana	837,109	822,769	4,971,343	5,214,470
Louisiana State	3,033,416	2,942,320	6,532,620	6,272,520
Mech. & Traders'	403,195	400,365	1,043,681	986,396
Bk. of N. Orleans	644,666	659,845	1,296,289	1,081,901
Southern Bank	275,920	274,015	967,615	773,778
Union Bank	629,610	630,450	966,029	1,038,751
Bank of J. Robb.	366,685	370,530	541,700	379,565
Crescent City	187,445	241,095	515,365	471,261
Bank of America	240,625	241,965	1,007,032	920,357
Total	11,913,009	11,918,119	24,763,231	24,346,761
	Increase	..$794,890	Decrease	..$416,470

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Feb. 5.	Jan. 29.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Feb. 5	Jan 24.
Citizens' Bank	2,439,378	2,294,282	531,531	359,769
Canal Bank	1,866,522	1,882,976	214,577	195,816
Louisiana	1,136,973	1,134,932	625,023	658,512
Louisiana State	1,076,434	1,140,351	293,312	221,857
Mech. and Trad.	772,304	603,736	29,590	49,416
B'k of N. Orleans	595,458	594,057	86,782	5,923
Southern Bank	1,187,437	1,265,017	....	....
Union Bank	292,435	317,038	61,174	775,629
Bank of J. Robb.	219,407	96,464	65,870	57,838
Crescent City	128,062	139,179	69,013	39,628
Bank of America	35,345	35,684	23,184	26,535
Total	9,747,755	9,593,705	2,000,056	1,791,923
	Increase	..$154,050	Increase	...$208,133

South Carolina Banks—Feb. 1.

Banks.	Discounts.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Specie.
Bank of State	$1,604,082	745,553	1,823,305	365,882
Branch's Colum.	744,724	263,716	——	11,693
Branches Cam'n.	183,067	36,189	——	4,117
S. W. Railroad	584,719	324,940	392,265	120,253
Plant. and Mech.	681,676	299,890	216,810	260,047
Union	643,072	232,006	228,032	83,885
State S C.	557,855	347,320	504,395	260,100
South Carolina	834,841	269,502	92,397	72,286
Charleston	2,189,637	862,054	747,492	430,628
Farm. and Ex.	869,992	163,007	1,082,895	218,163
People's	518,412	307,092	748,510	309,396
Commercial	569,043	280,290	363,545	85,092
Newberry	86,253	63,665	643,726	73,423
Planters	72,529	56,449	409,025	30,899
Exchange	283,553	89,603	684,690	48,611
Merchants	140,092	39,053	476,475	54,519
Chester	153,619	93,399	654,025	62,988
Camden	125,971	36,098	231,306	22,869
Hamburg	239,574	57,454	1,120,742	168,309
Georgetown	139,788	98,170	233,655	50,161
Total	$11,222,599	$4,656,050	$10,673,290	$4,656,050

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

UNITED STATES $1,000 COUPON BONDS, IN sums to suit, for sale at Board prices, adding ⅛ commission. THOMPSON BROS., No. 2 Wall-st., corner of Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 21, 1858.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 14.

FLOUR firm with a good demand; sales 3,100 bbls. at $5 50@$5 60 for superfine. WHISKY unchanged; in fair demand at 26½c. MESS PORK and LARD dull and nominal. BACON in fair demand at 7¼c. for Shoulders and 9¾c. for sides. BULK MEATS unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 14.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT dull. CORN steady; yellow 80c. COFFEE firm; Rio 11¼c.@11¾c. New-Orleans SUGAR 7¾c.@8c. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY dull at 28c.@28½c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 14.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT unchanged. CORN—Receipts large; Southern White and Yellow, 74c.@76c. WHISKY dull; Ohio, 30c.; City, 29c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 14.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92⅝; Reading Railroad, 24¼; Morris Canal, 47½; Long Island Railroad, 11¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leaves	For.
Asia	Feb. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Feb. 19	New-York	Southam'n.
Edinburgh	Feb. 19	New-York	Glasgow.
America	Feb. 23	Boston	Liverpool.
Indian	Feb. 26	Portland	Liverpool.
Vigo	Feb. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Mar. 1	New-York	Southamp'n
Africa	Mar. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Prince Albert	Mar. 3	New-York	Galway.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburg	Jan. 22	Glasgow	New-York
Indian	Jan. 26	Liverpool	Portland
America	Jan. 29	Liverpool	Boston
Lebanon	Jan. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Vigo	Feb. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Feb. 5	Bremen	New-York.
Prince Albert	Feb. 5	Galway	New-York
Africa	Feb. 5	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Star of the West	Feb. 21	New-York	Aspinwall.
Quaker City	Feb. 22	New-Orleans	Minatitlan.

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	Feb. 15	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.

FOR HAVANA.

Philadelphia	Feb. 17	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Feb. 19	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Philadelphia, from New-Orleans and Havana—Vanderbilt Allen, M. de Vignereaux, M. de Simony, Mlle. Virginia Augustina Constancia Laurent, J. A. Holt, Charles Wilson, J. Edmiston, Mrs. Tushingham, P. L. Cunningham, M. Frank, Mlle. Francoise, W. R. Hall, F. F. Pereda, Geo. Carr, J. McKean, J. McKenna, J. McPherson, J. Hogan, A. Bauer, T. Fleming, B. Smith, J. Doughton, A. Gillaumin, P. H. Laguillo, George W. Seagua, H. Hickey, J. D. Kiernan, and others in steerage.

In steamship Star of the South, from Savannah—Mr. G. W. Dixon, H. W. Wood, J. S. Varin, J. Lowden, Geo. Sharp, K. Zarcheski, H. H. Cowdrey, J. M. Morris, Miss E. Flynn, M. Troutman and lady, Col. H. B. Troutman, Miss E. F. Armour, R. A. Solomon, J. B. Erwin, John Farly, E. Barnes, D. Rawls, Prof. Bartolette and servant, D. Stansbury, Jas. McDonald, Mrs. Caress, A. B. Smith, Geo. W. Troutman, A. Arnoux, and 26 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 54 | Sun sets.... 5 36 | Moon sets.... 5 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 52 | Gov. Island. 6 41 | Hell Gate.... 8 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 14.

Cleared.

Steamer Thos. Swann, Ramsay, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Barks Benefactor, Corning, Singapore, A. A. Low & Bro.; J. A. Bishop, Bunce, Mobile, Oakley & Keating; E. Barss, Watlington, Bermuda, Brett, Son & Co.; F. Secor, Munroe, St. Mark's, Smallwood, Earle & Co.

Brigs Avondale, Dix, Zaza, C. & E. J. Peters; Guisippina, (Sic.) Merello, London, Valerio & Fassel; Baltic, Hooper, Cienfuegos, Metcalf & Duncan.

Schooners Crenshaw, Moss, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Surprise, Patton, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; Trojan, Cock, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; W. C. Mershon, Cole, Mobile, Post, Smith & Co.; R. S. Dean, Cook, Fall River, master; S. N. Crocker, Presby, Taunton, master; S. S. Davis, Fisher, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Smithsonian, Brunt, Lavacca, McCready, Mott & Co; E. Smith, Howes, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; D. E. Sawyer, Pierson, City Point, C. H. Pierson; H. Weston, Maloy, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Sunny South, Weeks, Washington, Mathews & Mitchell.

Sloops River Queen, Reynolds, Fall River, master; W. H. Bowen, Hallock, Bristol, S. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah Feb. 10, at 11½ A. M., with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Friday, 11½ A. M., off Frying Pan Shoals, signalized steamship Marion, for Charleston; 1 P. M., signalized steamship Alabama, for Savannah.

Steamship Philadelphia, Harrison, New-Orleans Feb. 5, and Havana 8th, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. On the 13th inst., at 4 A. M., off Cape Cod, spoke ship Sebasticook, from Charleston for Boston; also, bark Indian Queen, for do.

Steamer George's Creek, Morley, Baltimore 65 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

U. S. Revenue Cutter Washington, H. D. Hunter, Commander, from a cruise.

Ship Owego, Stevens, Liverpool 44 ds., with mdse. and 20 passengers to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Experienced heavy weather (severe gales, with fog, rain and snow storms) the entire passage; stove boats and received other damage.

Bark John Griffin, (of Prospect,) Park, Havana Jan. 29, with sugar, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co. Been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. N. E. and N. N. W. winds.

Bark Moneka, (of Boston,) Hamilton, Mas ina Jan. 1—passed Gibraltar Jan. 10 and Madeira 14th, with fruit to Draper & Devlin—vessel to master. Has had very moderate weather, having reefed the topgallant-sails but once (for about 12 hours) the entire passage.

Brig Ebe, (Sicil.,) Rallo, Palermo 44 ds., with 3,400 boxes oranges and lemons to Lawrence Giles & Co. Has on board a Delaware pilot, whom she took on the 13th, at noon, 25 miles S. S. of Cape Henlopen, intending to put into the Breakwater, blowing fresh at the time.

Brig Irene, (of Harrington,) Cole, Brunswick, Ga., 12 ds., with 110,000 feet lumber to Otis Ellis. 14th inst., at about 4 P. M., off the Highlands, saw to leeward what was supposed to be a large schr. sunk. The I. has on board Mr. John Denton, a Brunswick pilot, who was carried off through the neglect of the pilot boat not coming to take him from the vessel.

Brig Trade Wind, (of Bluehill,) Waugh, Cienfuegos 34 ds., with sugar and molasses to Fowler & Jova; has experienced head winds the whole passage.

Brig Time, (Br.,) McDougall, Halifax 6 ds., with fish, &c., to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Amanda Jane, (of Newport,) Dorr, Bordeaux Nov. 4, via Nassau Jan. 4, (where she put in leaky, and with loss of sails,) with brandy, &c., to Metcalf & Duncan. 8th inst., lat. 38 30, lon. 73 10, saw a lot of spruce spars.

Schr. Reliance, (Br.,) Nicholson, Cornwallis 7 ds., with potatoes to W. R. Walker.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Andrews, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Sea Bird, Carrow, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. G. M. Smith, Mills, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Amelia, Marsh, York River, Va., 3 ds., with corn to Blow & March.

Schr. B. F. Reeves, Shaw, Boston 4 ds., with mdse. to Kemble & Clair.

Schr. Flying Dragon, (of Hingham) Burgess, Kingston, Ja., Jan. 22, via Delaware Breakwater 24 hours, (where she put in on account of heavy weather—before reported,) with coffee, rum, &c., to Post & Small.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Cillett, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. Eleanor, Townsend, Jacksonville 10 ds., with yellow pine to J. Holmes.

Schr. Charlotte Minerva, (Br.,) Dunscomb, Kingston, Ja., 14 ds., with oranges to J. Eneas. 12th inst., off Cape Henry, Maurice O'Connell, a seaman, native of Boston, fell overboard and was drowned. The Br. brig Los Amigos, for New-York, sld. 10 ds. previous.

Schr. Alice, Howell, Norfolk 3 ds., with mdse. to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Charles Henry, Myrick, Norfolk 3 ds., with grain to order.

Schr. Ann and Susan, Smith, Charleston 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dollner & Potter. Experienced heavy weather.

Schr. J. Preble, Strout, Darien, Ga., 14 ds., with yellow pine to Peck & Church.

Schr. D. C. Biggins, Longstreet, Norfolk 6 ds., with shingles, &c., to master.

Schr. Ringgold, Degroot, Norfolk 8 ds., with grain to order.

Schr. Fairfax, Mott, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with flour, &c., to Safford & Dodge.

Schr. Geo. L. Green, Green, Philadelphia, 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Reguonnock, Burrows, Philadelphia, 2 ds., coal.

Schr. D. W. Hammond, Wixon, New-Haven for Norfolk.

Schr. Silver Magnet, Perry, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr. Grace Girdler, Reine, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr. Village Belle, Burgess, New-Haven for Virginia.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Seeland, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. K. Arcularius, Haskell, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, with mdse.

Sloop Rhode Island, Carr, Providence, with mdse.

Sloop Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence, with mdse.

BELOW—1 brig.

WIND—Sunset, W. S. W.; 9 P. M., do.

Sailed.

Ship New World, for Antwerp. Barks Dirigo, for New-Orleans; T. B. Bertram, for Mobile; Benefactor, for Singapore. Schrs. M. D. Lane, for Matanzas; Emeline, for Apalachicola; S. D. Sparks, for St. Kitts; H. D. Mears, for Rio Grande.

By Telegraph.

NEWPORT, Feb. 12—Arr. schrs. Justice, Sheldon, Elizabethport, to discharge; Robert Raikes, McIsaacs, Norfolk, for Providence; D. W. Hammond, Weeks, New-Bedford, for Norfolk; White Cloud, Higgins, Providence, for Virginia.

Returned, in consequence of heavy weather—Schr. Maria, Cook, Calais, for New-York.

Arr. at Narragansett Pier—Schr. Susan & Mary, Nichols, Elizabethport, to discharge.

Sailed—Schrs. Beauchamp, Crane, Norfolk, for Providence; Roanoke, Jones, Taunton, for New-York; Thos. W. Thorne, Davis, New-York, for Fall River; Robert Raikes and D. W. Hammond, as above. Sloops Thomas Hull, Providence, for New-York; John M. Parker, Williston, Bristol, for New-York.

In port—Schrs. Watchman, James, New-York, for Providence; Angler, Besse, New-York, for New-Bedford; Sea Flower, Clarke, do., for do.; New Delight, Stovell, Elizabethport, disg. Citizen, York, Norfolk, of and for Camden. Sloop Rhode Island, Carr, Providence, for New-York.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., Feb. 14—One brig outside the Bar, and a brig in the offing, bound in. Wind N. N. W.; weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Feb. 14—Brig Irene going up the Bay, bound in. Wind N. N. W.; weather clear.

LONG BRANCH, Feb. 14—Nothing in sight bound in. Wind N.—clear.

SQUAN, N. J., Feb. 14—Nothing in sight. Wind fresh S. W.—clear.

Miscellaneous.

Supplement No. 23, for February, of the New-York Marine Register, published by Messrs. R. C. Root, Anthony & Co., has been published, containing the usual list of new and hitherto unregistered vessels.

WRECK OF BRIG LILLIE MILLS.

HAVANA, Feb. 8.—The brig Lillie Mills, from Trinidad de Cuba, with a cargo of molasses, bound to Boston, struck on the Collorado Reef on the night of the 20th, and beat over in smooth water, where she now lies surrounded by reefs. The hull of the vessel is much injured; the forefoot, keel, and stern post star'ed, rudder and masts broken. A schooner with men has gone to the wreck, and will do all they can to get the vessel and cargo to this port. A portion of the cargo is stove.

NASSAU, N. P., Jan. 29.—A large vessel, with a cargo of cotton and liquors, is reported wrecked at Dog Rocks, Salt Key Bank. No further particulars.

A Br. vessel, loaded with copper ore, from St. Jago for Swansea, is also reported wrecked and sunk near the S. E. end of Inagua.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

KEY WEST, Feb. 5.—The schr. St. H. Titcomb, from Attakapas for New-York, arrived here this morning leaking 1,200 strokes per hour, and has also sustained some damage to spars and sails. She will commence to discharge to-morrow. The wrecking schooner Gipsey arrived here, yesterday, with a cargo of cotton from the Bremen bark Miami, Capt. Schwartz, from Charleston for Amsterdam. The Captain reports that this vessel went ashore on Pickle Reef, night of the 28th ult., and soon filled. It is supposed the vessel will be a total loss, as it is now blowing heavy from E.N.E.

The bark Louisa Bliss from Apalachicola for Providence, came into this port yesterday, being very crank, or top-heavy, and unable to carry sail. Sixty-two bales of cotton have been discharged from on deck.

RETURNED.—Schr. Hiawatha, of Rockland, Simonton, hence for Cardenas, Jan. 30, in consequence of the captain and mate being taken sick on the third day out (3d inst.) Off Cape Hatteras, took a heavy gale from S. W., during which lost boat and did other damage. 6th inst., lat. 36.49, lon. 72.20, spoke bark Col. Ledyard from Savannah for Boston, who supplied us with a navigator, in the person of Mr. G. W. Knight, their first officer. The Hiawatha put into the Delaware Breakwater on the 7th inst. on account of heavy weather, and sailed from thence on the 12th.

The Br. ship James Paton is now on the large Balance Dock, for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

GUANO IN THE PACIFIC.—The *Alta California* of the 17th ult., notices the sailing of the ship Black Hawk, to load at Jarvis Island, and says the guano trade of that island promises to become very important. Several ships have sailed recently for the same destination.

The steamship Roanoke, of the Richmond line, was this morning towed round to the Morgan Iron Works, foot of Ninth-street, East River, for the purpose of having new boilers put in, and to have her machinery thoroughly overhauled.

Spoken, &c.

Ariel—bark, of and from Newport for Cuba, Jan. 30, off the Hole in the Wall.

Boliora—brig, of Parrsboro, was seen, Feb. 7, lat. 32 13, lon. 72 30.

E. K. Kane—schr., from New-York for Sagua, Feb. 5, lat. 38 40, lon. 73 20.

Foreign Ports.

At Nassau, Jan. 4, schr. ——, of and for Baltimore, disg.

H U M P H R E Y S'
SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 Broadway,

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HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 BROADWAY,
HAVE THESE ADVANTAGES.

THEY ARE HARMLESS! No injury can arise from their use.

THEY ARE SIMPLE! You always know what to take and how to take it.

THEY ARE CONVENIENT! You can always give the medicated proper Sugar Pill at a moment's notice without hesitation or delay.

THEY ARE EFFICIENT! Thousands are using them in curing disease, with the most astonishing success.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1. *Fever Pills*—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation of all kinds.

No. 2. *Worm Pills*—For Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic, and Wetting the Bed.

No. 3. *Baby's Pills*—For Colic, Crying, Teething and Wakefulness, and Nervousness of Adults.

No. 4. *Diarrhœa Pills*—For Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint.

No. 5. *Dysentery Pills*—For Colic, Griping, Dysentery or Bloody Flux.

No 6. *Cholera Pills*—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.

No. 7. *Cough Pills*—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza and Sore Throat.

No. 8. *Tooth-ache Pills*—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache and Neuralgia.

No. 9. *Head-ache Pills*—For Head-ache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.

No. 10. *Dyspepsia Pills*—For Weak and Deranged Stomachs, Constipation and Liver Complaint.

No 11. *For Female Irregularities*—Scanty, Painful or Suppressed Periods.

No. 12. *Female Pills*—For Leucorrhœa, Profuse Menses and Bearing Down.

No. 13. *Croup Pills*—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.

No. 14. *Salt Rheum Pills*—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.

No. 15. *Rheumatic Pills*—For Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins or Limbs.

A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, old mismanaged Agues.

P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.

O.—For Sore, Weak or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak or Blurred Sight.

C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.

W. C.—For Whooping-Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all ACUTE DISEASES, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhœas, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles and Erysipelas—the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened and rendered less dangerous.

COUGHS and COLDS, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis, and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all CHRONIC DISEASES, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Piles, Female Debility and Irregularities, old Headache, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics, whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles, or Catarrh, Headache, or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

ONE FEATURE
OF THESE SPECIFIC REMEDIES should be specially commended. It is their adaptation to cure single diseases often of the most serious character.

Instance COUGHS and COLDS, so common and yet so often dangerous, leading to consumption and premature decline. Did the full cases only contain the SPECIFICS, which so promptly and safely prevent and cure these, the cost would be well repaid. We believe from ample experience that every Cough, Cold and Influenza will be promptly relieved and cured by the simple use of the Cough Pills and Fever Pills, either alone or used in connection. See how

CASES ARE CURED,
Of which we might fill a page.

CHRONIC COUGH.—An elderly lady, thin, spare habit, had been afflicted with a severe cough, which, notwithstanding numerous efforts to subdue it, and no small amount of medicine, had continued for more than two years. The cough was frequent, night and day, and at times quite distressing, less during warm weather; though never entirely disappearing, and worse during the changing temperature of Fall and Winter. She commenced the use of the COUGH PILLS with but little faith but in a day or two found herself better, and before she had used a single small box her cough had entirely gone, to return no more.

COUGH AND BRONCHITIS.—A young man, aged 25, had suffered over a year with cough and sore throat and attended with hoarseness, general prostration and emaciation to such an extent as to prevent him from following his (mechanical) occupation except at intervals. He used nearly a box of the COUGH PILLS, and called to say that he did not think himself materially benefited. On examination, we found the throat inflamed, irritated, voice husky, hands hot and dry, giving evidence of the presence of chronic irritation of the air passages. We advised him to alternate the FEVER PILLS with the COUGH PILLS, one pill every four hours. In about a month he called on business, entirely changed in appearance, looking well, and saying that his cough and sore throat had entirely left him, and that he had recovered his strength so as to be about his daily work.

A child, six years of age, had a cough for two weeks, which increased in severity from renewed colds, until her parents, becoming alarmed, called at the office, purchased a box of COUGH PILLS and one of FEVER PILLS. She was entirely cured in less than a week.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.—A gentleman, well known in this City, in at our office, remarked: "Your COUGH PILLS have been of great value at our house this Winter. In every instance when one of the family has taken a cold, three or four doses of the COUGH and FEVER PILLS, given in alternation, have entirely cured the case in a day or two. The case has already paid for itself several times over."

COUGHS AND COLDS.—A gentleman, a public lecturer, took a severe cold the latter part of last month, while traveling and lecturing in northern Pennsylvania; though addressing public audiences every evening, yet in two days, by the aid of the *Specific*, he was entirely recovered, and enabled to pursue his calling without inconvenience. No public speaker should be without them.

BAD COLD.—A married lady of forty had taken a violent cold, which settled on her lungs causing severe cough, pain in the side and considerable fever and hoarseness. Such colds were usually very lasting and troublesome, but by taking the SPECIFIC COUGH PILLS four times per day, in three days she was entirely well.

COUGH AND BRONCHITIS.—A young man of 22 had a cough and hoarseness for fifteen months. During cold weather his voice was lost so as only to speak in whispers, pain induced on coughing, cough dry or raising only a trifle in the morning, quite feeble and emaciated. Had taken several medicines with but little or no benefit. He commenced with the COUGH PILLS, one pill three times per day, and soon found himself improving, his cough milder and softer, hoarseness passed off, strength and appetite improved, and in a few weeks was entirely well, having taken no other medicine.

A gentleman of 30, strong and robust, took a severe cold, attended with pain and soreness in the chest, frequent cough without expectoration, soreness in all the bones, and general prostration. The COUGH PILLS, one pill three times per day, entirely cured him in three days.

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, AND HOARSENESS find no better remedy than the SPECIFIC COUGH PILLS. Take these as directed, avoid exposure, damp feet, coffee and all excesses, and your cold will soon be well.

BRONCHITIS AND COUGH.—R. H. Graham, Esq., of Moline, Ill., says: "I know well the value of your Cough Pills, having used them last Winter at Albany. They helped me the most of anything I ever used, and I consider them invaluable."

Professor HUMPHREYS may be consulted at his office, No. 562 Broadway, on all diseases of the human system, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Patients may also consult him by letter, sending a full history of the case, symptoms, &c., and the medicines will be returned by letter.

PRICES.

Full set, 20 large vials in Morocco Case and Book	$5 00
Full set, 20 large vials in Plain Case and Book	4 00
Case of 15 numbered boxes and Book	2 00
Case of any 6 numbered boxes and Book	1 00
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50
Large plantation or physician's case, 1 & 2 oz. vials	15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

No family should be without these invaluable curatives. They are the only remedies perfectly adapted for domestic and private use. With them the parent is armed and prepared against the first approach of disease, and can meet it at the threshold and keep it at bay. A trifle of medicine rightly directed in the first hours of disease, perfectly cures that which by delay can only be relieved by long and tedious hours of suffering, if at all. With these at hand, you are not obliged to await the coming of that often distant as well as expensive luxury, a bledor; nor to be drugged, or poisoned, or blistered, or doct, but may yourself administer the simple specific, and restore the ruddy current of life again to health and joy. There cannot only no injury arise in any case from their use, but the general influence upon the constitution, beyond all question is most beneficial.

AGENTS WANTED.

We desire an active efficient agent, for the sale of our remedies, in every town or community in the United States. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

T. B. PETERSON BROS., Philadelphia.